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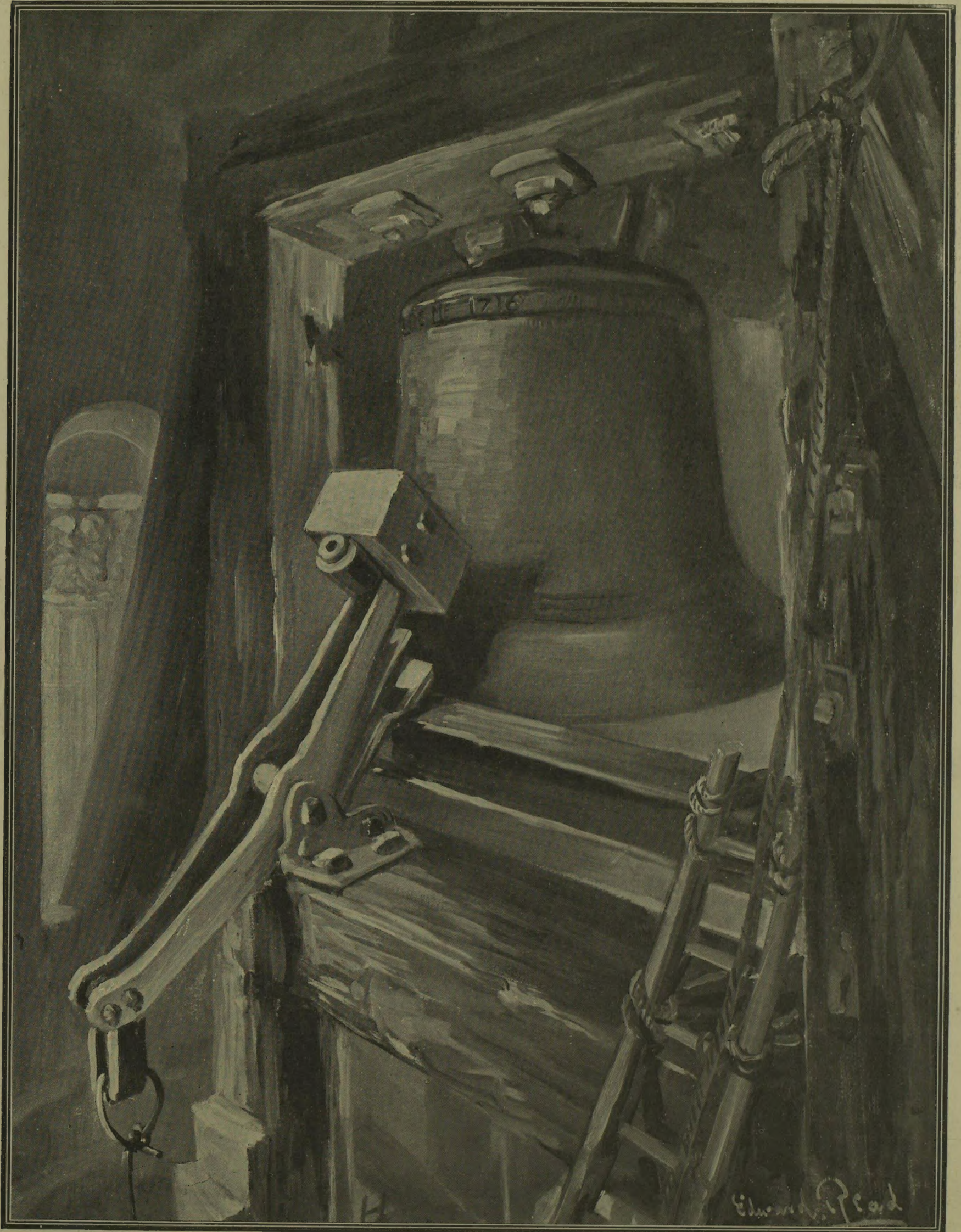
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THE GREAT BELL OF ST. PAUL'S TOLLING TO ANNOUNCE THE DEATH OF KING EDWARD.

In informing the Lord Mayor of his late Majesty's death, Mr. Winston Churchill, the Home Secretary, wrote: "I have to request your Lordship to give directions for tolling the great bell of St. Paul's Cathedral." This, of course, was in accordance with precedent. The bell in question is in the Clock Room of St. Paul's Cathedral. It is inscribed "Richard Phelps made me, 1716." It is never used, save for the striking of the hours, except for tolling at the deaths and funerals of any of the Royal Family, the Bishops of London, the Deans of St. Paul's, and, should he die during his term of office, the Lord Mayor of London. The bell is about ten feet in diameter, and its weight is generally given as four-and-a-quarter tons. The greater part of the metal of which it is made was yielded by "Great Tom of Westminster," which once hung in the Clock Tower at Westminster. Under ordinary circumstances, that is to say, when it strikes the hours, the bell is worked by machinery. When it is tolled on the occasions already named it is rung by hand.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, EDWARD READ.

THE LIFE OF EDWARD VII.

THE birth of King Edward, which occurred at Buckingham Palace on Nov. 9, 1841, was hailed with peculiar rejoicing by the nation. Not for four-score years before had a son been born in England to a reigning Sovereign. The nation was thankful that the succession to the throne, which earlier in the century had been an occasion of anxiety, was now assured. Born Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, the royal infant, when four months old, was created Prince of Wales, a title which he bore for the next sixty years. He imparted to that title a lustre such as it had never previously possessed, and so attached was he to it that not until our present King had completed his great Empire tour in the *Ophir* did his late Majesty bestow the distinction upon him. The title Prince of Wales was conferred upon George V. on King Edward's birthday, 1901.

King Edward was one of a family of nine children, for he had three brothers and five sisters. They were: Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, afterwards Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; Arthur, Duke of Connaught; and Leopold, Duke of Albany; and Victoria, afterwards German Empress; Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse; Helena, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; Louise, afterwards Duchess of Argyll; and Beatrice, Princess Henry of Battenberg. The home life of the children was ideally happy, as was to be expected where the lives of the royal parents were so idyllic.

Private tutors superintended the Prince's early education. His first experience of college life was at Edinburgh University, where he studied applied chemistry under Professor Playfair. He proceeded afterwards to Oxford, where he spent five terms. The Prince resided privately at Frewen Hall, but he was a member of Christ Church, as regards tutorial work and keeping his Chapels, though he had matriculated from Pembroke.

He was still only nineteen when he first left his native land as its chosen representative to speak the goodwill of his august mother to her children over-seas. Canada, who had given of her most valiant sons for the Crimean War, had with affectionate loyalty begged the Queen herself to visit her. The project was impossible to her Majesty; the Prince went in her stead. Though fifty winters have come and gone since the visit, there are still Canadians living who remember with what joy and pride the handsome young Prince was received, how his natural charm of manner and unaffected amiability won all hearts. It was a memorable visit, but its sequel was still more striking. At the earnest request of President Buchanan, the Prince crossed the frontier into the United States. He was the guest of the President at the White House, he stood in the hall where the Declaration of Independence had been written, he planted a tree at the tomb of Washington. The Republican spirit of America was forgotten in that hour, and Americans almost worshipped this gallant young representative of an ancient line of Kings.

Returning to England, the Prince was entered, at twenty years of age, as an undergraduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, varying his studies by a trip, on military duties, to Ireland. But now the first dark shadow of his life appeared upon the horizon of the Prince. His father, Albert the Good, was suddenly stricken with a fatal malady, and was snatched from life with terrible swiftness. For a time the Heir Apparent was overwhelmed with grief, and it was deemed essential

to rouse him from his sorrow by the carrying-out of a plan for a visit to the Holy Land, which the Prince Consort had desired him to undertake. Not for the last time did death thus sadly break in upon royal plans. King George's *Ophir* tour had been arranged when the death of Queen Victoria occurred, and his visit to South Africa, projected for the present year, is rendered impossible by the tragedy which we are all now mourning. The Palestine tour was made under the guidance of Dean Stanley.

The Prince had met in the autumn of 1861 the beautiful Princess who was afterwards his Queen, Princess Alexandra of Denmark. They met again at Heidelberg, thanks to the affectionate interest of his sister, then Crown Princess of Prussia, who had discovered in which direction his heart inclined. The young people were formally betrothed in September 1862, and married in March of the following year, amid rejoicings such as England has seldom witnessed. In 1862 the Sandringham estate was bought for £200,000 out of the Prince's Duchy of Cornwall revenues. The old house was demolished, and the present handsome mansion erected.

The next few years of the Prince's life were uneventful and happy. His home was gladdened by the birth of six children during the next eight years. He travelled frequently on the Continent with the Princess, and took her with him on a trip to the East. Then came a period of intense anxiety. The Prince was laid low with typhoid fever. By his own request he was carried down to Sandringham, where for six weeks he lay at death's door. The skill of his doctors and the devoted nursing of Queen Alexandra eventually won him back to life, and Queen Victoria, when she realised the miracle achieved, sadly remarked—"Had my Prince had the same treatment as the Prince of Wales, he might not have died." The national rejoicings which followed the Prince's recovery were a testimony to the boundless affection felt for him.

The next important step in the career of the Heir Apparent was his visit to India, an epoch-marking event which has already taken its place in the history of the Empire. Having thus established a personal link between the nation's wide domain in the young and thriving Western world and the age-old civilisation and marvels of the great Eastern Dependency, he now settled down to the ceaseless round of public duties at home. It was his unswerving devotion to the Queen and to the nation which made it possible for her Majesty to bear the onerous burden of the vast and complex duties devolving upon the head of the greatest Empire in the world. He paid many visits to the Continent, and met the leading men of Continental nations and frankly exchanged views with them upon the problems of the day. No man better understood the problems of the poor. He studied them on the spot in many an hour of incognito rambles under expert guidance; he studied them, too, as head of a Royal Commission whose fruits are not yet exhausted. His genuine compassion for the poor and suffering revealed itself in his untiring work for the hospitals, a labour which he declined to relinquish even when he came to the throne.

In 1892 affliction fell upon the Heir Apparent. The death of his eldest son, the Duke of Clarence, was an almost insupportable blow. A long period of mourning

followed, and the Prince and Princess for a time took little part in public life. The marriage of his second son (the present King) again saw a renewal of old duties. He found relief from the incessant round of public engagements in art, the drama, and sport and the recreations of a country gentleman. Himself a magnificent rider as a young man, he was afterwards very successful as owner of thoroughbreds, and thrice carried off the Blue Riband of the Turf.

The death of Queen Victoria, on Jan. 22, 1901, after a reign of unparalleled splendour and beneficence, made his Majesty's task, upon acceding to the throne, immensely difficult. The war still dragged on in South Africa, to the King's infinite distress. Thanks to his Majesty's tact and solicitude, that unhappy strife was ended in a peace which has made two nations one harmonious whole; and preparations for the Coronation were thus ended with additional felicity. From all the ends of the earth the nations sent their envoys to such a gathering as must have eclipsed all records for magnificence and impressiveness known to modern history. Two days before the date fixed—June 24, 1902—the country was startled to hear that the King was dangerously ill, and that the Coronation must be postponed. It eventually took place on Aug. 9.

And then came the nine years of his Majesty's reign—years that have flown too soon. He found England isolated: to his supreme tact and genius for friendship it is due that he leaves her secure in the goodwill of the nations. The true value of King Edward's services to Britain and to the peace of the world can never be known until the well-guarded archives of the European Powers yield up their secrets.

Men of all shades of political opinion united to reverence him as the Peacemaker; he encouraged worth in all sorts and conditions of men. He honoured men illustrious in science and art, in commerce, and in the learned professions, and by so doing gave effect to an ideal which he once expressed to Gambetta, "To take those who are most distinguished in science, letters, trade, and make nobles of these men, so that our nobility remains a real aristocracy."

Supreme in statecraft, a pioneer in all deserving works of philanthropy, he was truly, and in the noblest sense of the term, The First Gentleman in Europe.

KING EDWARD IN LIFE AND IN DEATH.

(Our Two Supplements.)

BY the gracious permission of the Royal Family, we are enabled to give as one of the Supplements to this issue a drawing of King Edward as he lay in death in Buckingham Palace. For this Supplement we are indebted to details kindly supplied for the purpose by Mr. Albert Bruce-Joy, the eminent sculptor who was entrusted with the making of a death-mask of the late monarch, and whose recent bust of King Edward is now in the Salon at Paris. This drawing, which is of the deepest interest, will, we feel sure, be appreciated by our readers. Our other Supplement is a portrait of King Edward while he was still living, and was drawn by that well-known artist, Mr. Frank Haviland, whose admirable work in portraiture is well known to readers of *The Illustrated London News*.

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THE LATE KING: AN APPRECIATION.

By G. K. CHESTERTON.

DEATH has struck the ancient English Monarchy at the very moment when that Monarchy was about to re-enter history. For the first time, certainly for a hundred years—probably for three hundred—the personality of the King of England profoundly mattered to English politics; at that moment the personality has been changed. In our whole present public crisis the appeal was to the Monarchy: the Monarchy was actually reviving while the Monarch was dying. To any patriotic man this fact must be even more impressive than the disappearance of a great and popular personality. We may be of those who, like Lord Rosebery and others, feel the present crisis quickening towards political chaos; who feel the ship of State to be flying faster and faster down a flood; and who hear from far in front the faint but ceaseless thunder of the rapids of revolution. We may be of that other and much sadder school (with whose sincerity I, for one, have sometimes been bitterly haunted) which thinks that England is drifting, not on to the breakers, but into a backwater; that we have before us not seething democracy, but stagnant oligarchy; that the English ship of State is not heading for the storms of the French or the Irish Channel, but only for the dead aquarium and open tanks of Venice. But, whatever be the order of our hope or fear, we can all feel that England is in a crisis, and that England is taking a turn. We all know that the King mattered mightily to the turn that it took; and we all know that the King is dead. These are the things that make men feel that fierce coincidence which is almost superstition.

Superstition, indeed, might have much to say touching this national tragedy, if people took superstition quite seriously. But it is the whole mistake to suppose that people do take it seriously. Superstitions are a sort of sombre fairy-tales that we tell to ourselves in order to express, by random and realistic images, the mystery of the strange laws of life. We know so little when a man will die that it may well be sitting thirteenth at a table that kills him. Superstitions really are what the Modernists say that dogmas are: mere symbols of a much deeper matter, of a fundamental and fantastic agnosticism about the causes of things. Thus, in our present public bereavement, anyone seriously anxious to prove that "the heavens themselves blaze forth the deaths of Princes" could say with unanswerable truth that we were lit this year by the same monstrous meteor that is said to have hung over the fall of Cæsar and the last fight of Harold. Thus, again, those attached to mediæval popular fancies may point out that this year Good Friday fell on Lady Day, as it did when the Black Plague was eating the nation; or in that darker war with Joan of Arc, in which our England was disgraced both in defeat and victory. But there are very few of such seriously superstitious persons. Healthy humanity uses such signs and omens as a decoration of the tragedy after it has happened. Cæsar was right to disregard Halley's Comet; it had no importance until Cæsar had been killed. Rationalists, who merely deride such traditions, fail by not feeling the full mass of inarticulate human emotion behind them. On the very night that King Edward died, it happened that the present writer experienced some of those trivialities that can bring about one's head all the terrors of the universe. The shocking news was just loose in London, but it had not touched the country where I was, when a London editor attempted to tell me the truth by telephone. But all the telephones in England were throbbing and thundering with the news; it was impossible to clear the line; and it was impossible to hear the message. Again and again I heard stifled accents saying something momentous and

unintelligible; it might have been the landing of the Germans or the end of the world. With the snatches of this strangled voice in my ears I went into the garden, and found, by another such mystical coincidence, that it was a night of startling and blazing stars—stars so fierce and close that they seemed crowding round the roof and tree-tops. White-hot and speechless, they seemed striving to speak, like that voice that had been drowned amid the drumming wires. I know not if any reader has ever had a vigil with the same unreasoning sense of a frustrated apocalypse. But if he has, he will know one of the immortal moods out of which legends rise, and he will not wonder that men have joined the notion of a comet with the death of a King.

But besides this historic stroke, this fall of a national monument, there is also the loss of a personality. Over and above this dark and half-superstitious suggestion that the fate of our country has turned a corner and entered a new epoch, there is the pathetic value of the human epoch that has just closed. The starting-point for all study of King Edward is the fact of his unquestionable and positive popularity. I say positive, because most modern popularity is negative; it is no more than toleration. Many an English landlord is described as popular among his tenants, when the phrase only means that no tenant hates him quite enough to be hanged for putting a bullet in him. Or, again, in milder cases, a man will be called a popular administrator because his rule, being substantially successful, is substantially undisturbed; some system works fairly well and the head of the system is not hated, for he is hardly felt. Quite different was the practical popularity of Edward VII. It was a strictly personal image and enthusiasm. The French, with their talent for picking the right word, put it best when they described King Edward as a kind of universal uncle. His popularity in poor families was so frank as to be undignified; he was really spoken of by tinkers and tailors as if he were some gay and prosperous member of their own family. There was a picture of him upon the popular retina infinitely brighter and brisker than there is either of Mr. Asquith or Mr. Balfour. There was something in him that appealed to those strange and silent crowds that are invisible because they are enormous. In connection with him the few voices that really sound popular sound also singularly loyal. Since his death was declared there have already been many written and spoken eulogies; one that sounded indubitably sincere was that uttered by Mr. Will Crooks.

If you dig deep enough into any ancient ceremony, you will find the traces of that noble truism called democracy, which is not the latest but the earliest of human ideas. Just as in the very oldest part of an English church you will unearth the level bricks of the Romans, so in the very oldest part of every royal or feudal form you will unearth the level laws of the Republic. In that complex and loaded rite of Coronation which King Edward underwent, and his successor must soon undergo, there is a distinct trace of the ancient idea of a King being elected like a President. The Archbishop shows the King to the assembled people, and asks if he is accepted or refused. Edward VII., like other modern Kings, went through a ritual election by an unreal mob. But if it had been a real election by a real mob—he would still have been elected. That is the really important point for democrats.

The largeness of the praise of King Edward in the popular legend was fundamentally due to this, that he was a leader in whom other men could see themselves. The Tory squires that follow Mr. Balfour

are not at all like Mr. Balfour; the Radicals who shout behind Mr. Asquith are not at all like Mr. Asquith. It is in their pleasures, perhaps, more than anything else, that such men are divided. Squires as a class do not care about metaphysics, which is Mr. Balfour's hobby. Genuine Radicals as a class do not care about legality, which is Mr. Asquith's hobby. But the King's interest in sport, good living, and Continental travel was exactly of the kind that every clerk or commercial traveller could feel in himself on a smaller scale and in a more thwarted manner. Now, it emphatically will not do to dismiss this popular sympathy in pleasure as the mere servile or vulgar adoration of a race or snobs. To begin with, mere worldly rank could not and did not achieve such popularity for Ernest Duke of Cumberland or Alfred Duke of Edinburgh or even for the Prince Consort; and to go on with mere angry words like snobbishness is an evasion of the democratic test. I fancy the key of the question is this: that, in an age of prigs and dehumanised humanitarians, King Edward stood to the whole people as the emblem of this ultimate idea—that however extraordinary a man may be by office, influence, or talent, we have a right to ask that the extraordinary man should be also an ordinary man. He was more representative than representative government: he was the whole theme of Walt Whitman—the average man enthroned.

His reputation for a humane normality had one aspect in which he was a model to philanthropists. Innumerable tales were told of his kindness or courtesy, ranging from the endowment of a children's hospital to the offer of a cigar, from the fact that he pensioned a match-seller to the mere fact that he took off his hat. But all these tales took the popular fancy all the more because he himself was the kind of man to share the pleasures he distributed. His offer of a cigar was the more appreciated because he offered himself a cigar as well. His taking off his hat was the more valued because he himself was by no means indifferent to decent salutations or discourteous slights. Philanthropists too frequently forget that pity is quite a different thing from sympathy; for sympathy means suffering with others, and not merely being sorry that they suffer. If the strong brotherhood of men is to abide, if they are not to break up into groups alarmingly like different species, we must keep this community of tastes in giver and receiver. We must not only share our bread, but share our hunger.

King Edward was a man of the world and a diplomatist; but there was nothing of the aristocrat about him. He had a just sense of the dignity of his position; but it was very much such a sense as a middle-class elective magistrate might have had, a Lord Mayor or the President of a Republic. It was even in a sense formal, and the essence of aristocracy is informality. It is no violation of the political impartiality of the Crown to say that he was, in training and tone of mind, liberal. The one or two points on which he permitted himself a partisan attitude were things that he regarded as commonsense emancipations from mere custom, such as the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill. Both in strength and weakness he was international; and it is undoubtedly largely due to him that we have generally dropped the fashion of systematically and doggedly misunderstanding the great civilisation of France. But the first and last thought is the same: that there are millions in England who have hardly heard of the Prime Minister, and never heard of Lord Lansdowne, to whom King Edward was a picture of paternal patriotism: and in the dark days that lie before us it is, perhaps, just those millions who may begin to move.

RECORDING A NATION'S ANXIETY: OUTSIDE BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I.



THE PEOPLE'S CONCERN AS TO THEIR KING: THE CROWD LOOKING AT THE BULLETINS NOTIFYING THE DEVELOPMENT OF KING EDWARD'S ILLNESS.

Obviously, the photographer was exceedingly busy outside Buckingham Palace while the bulletins announcing the progress of the illness of his late Majesty were evident, and after the posting of the final bulletin. Our Illustration depicts a remarkable incident that took place early on the day of King Edward's death. A cinematographer mounted his machine in a taxi-cab, had the vehicle driven backwards and forwards in front of the Palace, and made moving pictures of the anxious crowd reading the bulletins and about the Palace gates.

HIS FIRST SALUTE AS MONARCH: KING GEORGE LEAVING THE PALACE.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, CECIL KING.

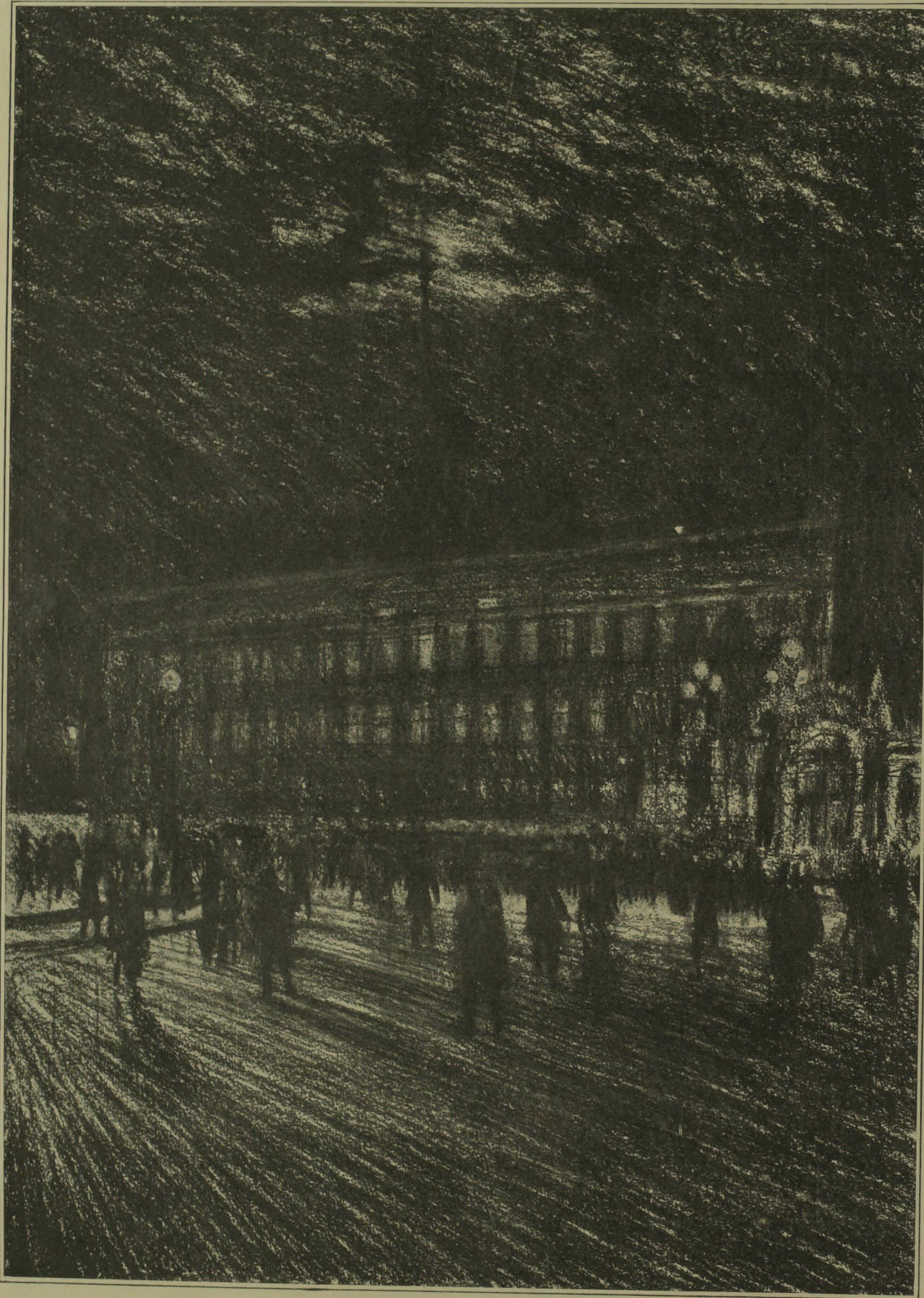


THE FIRST INDICATION OF THE DEATH OF KING EDWARD VII.: THE NEW KING AND QUEEN LEAVING BUCKINGHAM PALACE AFTER THE PASSING AWAY OF HIS LATE MAJESTY.

Our Artist makes the following notes about his drawing: "The people outside the Palace waited all Friday evening for news of the King. A rain-storm came on at about 10, and at 10.30 it was announced, out of consideration for the crowd, that no more bulletins would be issued that night. Some left. A considerable number remained on, however, walking up and down the pavement, and were added to from time to time by people from the theatres and restaurants. A little after twelve a rush was made towards the gate, out of which came the Prince of Wales's carriage with the Prince and Princess inside. The crowd respectfully saluted. This was really the first indication of the King's death. After this several carriages left, followed by reporters and others on foot. The latter were surrounded and questioned, and gradually the news spread abroad. Many waited for a long time for some official announcement, which had not been made when I left at 12.30, and the handful of police and public who saw the notice at the Mansion House knew the facts long before those outside the Palace. In fact I was told on my return to the Palace from the Mansion House about 1.15 that the crowd was still waiting for definite news when the newspaper boys arrived there."

THE HOUSE OF MOURNING: A GREAT ARTIST'S IMPRESSION.

FROM THE SKETCH BY JOSEPH PENNELL.



"THEN BLACK DESPAIR, THE SHADOW OF A STARLESS NIGHT, WAS THROWN OVER THE WORLD": BUCKINGHAM PALACE IMMEDIATELY AFTER KING EDWARD'S DEATH—A SKETCH BY JOSEPH PENNELL.

We feel sure that our readers will be particularly interested in this drawing, as showing the impression made upon the mind of a famous artist at a moment of great national bereavement, a moment at which all those of King Edward's subjects who had heard the sad news were suffering from a sense of irreparable personal loss. The impression is all the more interesting in that it was set down while it was fresh in the memory, and is not the result of a methodical settling down to a task, or to the production of a picture illustrating an event.

THE DOCTORS WHOSE REPORTS THE WHOLE EMPIRE WATCHED: THE MEDICAL MEN WHO ATTENDED KING EDWARD DURING HIS LAST ILLNESS.



THE FIVE DOCTORS
IN ATTENDANCE

DURING KING EDWARD'S
LAST ILLNESS.

1. SIR FRANCIS H. LAKING, Bt., G.C.V.O., M.D., PHYSICIAN-IN-ORDINARY TO THE LATE KING.
2. SIR JAMES REID, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., M.D., PHYSICIAN-IN-ORDINARY TO THE LATE KING.
3. SIR R. DOUGLAS POWELL, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.P., PHYSICIAN-IN-ORDINARY TO THE LATE KING.
4. DR. BERTRAND DAWSON, M.D., F.R.C.P., PHYSICIAN-EXTRAORDINARY TO THE LATE KING.
5. DR. ST. CLAIR THOMSON, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., THE EMINENT SPECIALIST IN DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND NOSE.

The first bulletin concerning the illness of the late King, which was issued from Buckingham Palace on the evening of Thursday of last week, and stated that his Majesty's condition caused some anxiety, was signed by Sir Francis Laking, Sir James Reid, and Sir Douglas Powell. Later, Dr. Bertrand Dawson and Dr. St. Clair Thomson were called in. The bulletin announcing that the King had passed away bore the signatures of Sir Francis Laking, Sir James Reid, Sir Douglas Powell, and Dr. Bertrand Dawson. Sir James Reid was in attendance on King Edward during his Majesty's recent visit to Biarritz.—[PHOTOGRAPHS NOS. 1 AND 4 BY LAFAYETTE, 2 BY HUGHES AND MULLINS, 5 BY ELLIOTT AND FRY.]

THE NEWS OF KING EDWARD'S DEATH BROUGHT TO THE LORD MAYOR.

DRAWN (FROM SKETCHES) BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, H. W. KOEKKOEK.



KNOCKING AT SIR JOHN KNILL'S DOOR TO HAND HIM INTIMATION OF THE LATE KING'S DEATH.

Shortly after midnight on Friday of last week, the official announcement of the death of King Edward was received at the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor was in his bed-room at the time. His footman Mr. Loten, is shown in our picture knocking upon the bed-room door. Immediately on receipt of the sad news the Lord Mayor had the official communications posted at the entrance to the Mansion House. The first message, from King George, was dispatched from Buckingham Palace at 12.20, saying, "I am deeply grieved to inform you that my beloved father the King passed away peacefully at 11.45 to-night.—George." Subsequently a further official intimation was dispatched by Mr. Winston Churchill, the Home Secretary.

THE ARMY MOURNING ITS DEAD CHIEF: THE MUFFLED DRUMS.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, WILMOT LUNT.



A SAD CHANGING OF THE GUARD: MUFFLED DRUMS AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

On the day after King Edward's death the following Army Order was issued: "His Majesty the King commands that officers of the Army shall wear mourning with their uniforms on the present melancholy occasion of the death of His late Majesty King Edward VII., until November 6, 1910. Officers are to wear crape on the left arm of the uniform and of the great coat. The drums are to be covered with black, and black crape is to be hung from the top of the Colour Staff of Infantry and from the Standard Staff and trumpets of Cavalry, until after the funeral of His late Majesty."

RECOGNISING THE BEGINNING OF KING GEORGE'S REIGN:

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE ARMY DRINKING TO ITS NEW HEAD.

R. CATON WOODVILLE.



"MR. VICE—THE KING": THE OFFICERS OF THE LEICESTERSHIRE REGIMENT DRINKING

Our Artist shows the officers of the Leicestershire Regiment drinking to their new King at mess at Talavera Barracks, Aldershot, on Saturday evening of last week. The mess president, against the white of the mess tablecloth were dull-black bands of silk ribbon. For the occasion, the regimental tablecloth with the tiger that is the crest of the regiment (which is used only on ceremonial occasions) was set upon the table. There were no guests. Line regiments alone drink to the King each evening at mess. The Guards no longer follow this custom. In their case it was abolished by George III.



TO KING GEORGE AT THEIR MESS ON THE DAY AFTER HIS MAJESTY'S ACCESSION.

addressing the vice-president, said: "Mr. Vice-The King." The answer was, "God bless him!" The officers, of course, wore crepe bands as the outward sign of their mourning, and conspicuous only on ceremonial occasions) was set upon the table. There were no guests. Line regiments alone drink to the King each evening at mess. The Guards no longer follow this custom. In their case it was abolished by George III.

THE RESPECT PAID BY THE "HOUSE" TO THE MEMORY OF KING EDWARD.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, H. H. FLÈRE.



CLOSED IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH OF KING EDWARD: MEMBERS OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE RECEIVING THEIR LETTERS FROM THE "WAITERS" ON SATURDAY.

On the morning of Saturday last the following notice was posted on the doors of the Stock Exchange: "In consequence of the death of the King, the "House" will be closed to-day."
Our illustration shows members of the "House" arriving in Capel Court, to find the Stock Exchange closed and to receive the morning's letters from the "waiters" in attendance.

BIRMINGHAM'S MUNICIPAL FLAG FLOWN FOR THE FIRST TIME ON THE DEATH OF A SOVEREIGN.



MOURNING KING EDWARD'S DEATH, IN BIRMINGHAM: THE CITY'S OWN FLAG UNDER A HALF-MASTED UNION JACK
ON THE COUNCIL HOUSE.

Birmingham flew the flag bearing her coat of arms for the first time on the death of a Sovereign last week, hoisting it on the Council House under the half-masted Union Jack. This flag was specially made for Sir George Kenrick—a great benefactor of education at Birmingham and a relative by marriage of Mr. Chamberlain—when King Edward visited Birmingham last year. It was then flown on Sir George's house, and was afterwards given to the municipal authorities. It had not previously been flown by them.

DRAWN BY E. P. KINSSELLA FROM A SKETCH BY PRESTON CRIBB, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN BIRMINGHAM.

THE CITY OF LONDON MOURNING THE DEAD KING: THE SCENE IN ST. PAUL'S.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, A. FORESTIER.



THE SERVICE IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL ON THE DEATH OF KING EDWARD.—A GENERAL VIEW.

On Saturday afternoon a special service in memory of King Edward was held in St. Paul's Cathedral. Admission was unrestricted, and the building was filled with a large and representative congregation. Among the notable people present were Sir Edward Grey, Mr. John Burns, Sir William Robson (the Attorney-General), and Sir Arthur Wilson (the First Sea Lord of the Admiralty). The Lord Mayor of London, Sir John Knill, did not attend in person, but was represented by Sir Walter Vaughan, who was dressed in robes exactly similar to those usually worn by the Lord Mayor on state occasions. The Sheriffs of the City also attended in state. The Bishop of London took part in the service, with the Bishops of Stepney and Kensington, and Canons Newbolt and Scott Holland. After the Dead March in "Saul" had been played by Sir George Martin, organist of the Cathedral, the congregation joined in singing the first verse of the National Anthem.

PRAYERS FOR THE SORROWING ROYAL FAMILY AND EMPIRE.

DRAWN BY JOSEPH PENNELL.



MARKING A PEOPLE'S SORROW IN THE CHIEF HOME OF ROMAN CATHOLICISM IN ENGLAND: THE SPECIAL SERVICE IN WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL.

On Saturday last, the day after the death of King Edward VII., a special service was held in Westminster Cathedral "to afford the faithful an opportunity of offering their special prayers for the sorrowing Royal Family and Empire, and for the Rulers of the land." Many people attended it, although the notice given was, of course, very short. The Archbishop of Westminster and all the chaplains and canons of the Cathedral took part in it. The Dead March in "Saul" was played as the congregation left. On the same day the Archbishop of Westminster wrote to the clergy of his diocese giving instructions as to services, and saying: "We now request your earnest supplications that God in His Mercy may console the Royal Family in their intimate personal sorrow, and that He may watch over the whole nation in this moment of universal grief."

YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY: ROYAL PORTRAITS OLD AND NEW.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF KING EDWARD, QUEEN ALEXANDRA, AND OTHERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.



QUEEN ALEXANDRA AND KING EDWARD.



KING GEORGE AS A CHILD.



KING EDWARD AND THE KING OF GREECE.



HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF: QUEEN MARY AND HER ELDEST SON, THE DUKE OF CORNWALL.



THE LATE DUKE OF CLARENCE, PRINCESS VICTORIA, AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA.



KING GEORGE, KING EDWARD, AND THE LATE DUKE OF CLARENCE.



KING EDWARD IN 1870.



KING GEORGE IN HIS UNIFORM AS A NAVAL CADET.

It is extremely interesting to compare the early photographs on this page of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, taken some forty years ago, with the modern one of our new Queen Mary and her eldest son. The portraits illustrate not only the progress made in the art of photography, but also an extremely interesting contrast in the styles of dress of the two periods.

Photographs No. 1 by London Stereoscopic, 2 and 7 by Russell, 3 by Southwell, and 4, 5, 6, and 8 by W. and D. Downey.

IN MID-VICTORIAN DAYS: EARLY PORTRAITS OF KING EDWARD, WITH QUEEN ALEXANDRA, THEIR CHILDREN, AND QUEEN VICTORIA.



KING GEORGE, QUEEN ALEXANDRA, THE LATE DUKE OF CLARENCE, AND KING EDWARD, IN 1870.



KING GEORGE, AGED 2 YEARS AND 11 MONTHS, IN 1868.



QUEEN ALEXANDRA AND KING EDWARD ON THEIR WEDDING DAY (MARCH 10, 1863), WITH QUEEN VICTORIA.



THE LATE DUKE OF CLARENCE AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA.



HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF: QUEEN ALEXANDRA AND HER ELDEST DAUGHTER, THE PRINCESS ROYAL.



QUEEN ALEXANDRA IN 1870, WITH HER TWO PET DOGS.



QUEEN ALEXANDRA IN 1870.



THE LATE DUKE OF CLARENCE, QUEEN ALEXANDRA, AND KING GEORGE, IN 1874.

These photographs of King Edward and Queen Alexandra with their two sons and (in one case) with Queen Victoria, are of great interest, like those on the companion page, not only as royal portraits, but also as illustrating the fashions of the mid-Victorian period. In this connection it must be borne in mind that King Edward and Queen Alexandra were at all times leaders of fashion.

Photographs Nos. 1, 6, and 7 by Russell, 2 by Adolphe Beau, 3 by Mayall, 4, 5, and 8 by W. and D. Downey.

THE GREAT RUSH FOR MOURNING AFTER THE DEATH OF KING EDWARD.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MAX COWPER



EAGER TO EXPRESS THEIR SORROW: BUYING THEIR MOURNING.

No sooner had the news of King Edward's death spread abroad in the Metropolis than people began to take steps to express their sorrow by the customary outward symbols of mourning. Naturally also the effect of the dire tidings made itself immediately felt in the shops catering for both men and women. All the great retail establishments in the capital, as well as the wholesale houses, were at once thrown into a state of the utmost activity. Such great firms as, for instance, Peter Robinson's, Jay's, John Barker's, Ernest's, Nicoll and Co.'s, Fisher's, Harrod's, and Debenham and Freebody's, were literally besieged, and were packed from morning to night with crowds of customers demanding mourning. For much assistance in the preparation of this drawing, our Artist is indebted to Messrs. Harrod's.

WIDOWED AFTER FORTY-SEVEN YEARS OF MARRIED LIFE.

PHOTOGRAPH BY W. AND D. DOWNEY, LONDON, S.W.



THE QUEEN WITH WHOM THE EMPIRE MOURNS: QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

It is a mere truism to say that the Empire mourns with Queen Alexandra, that her grief is the grief of every one of the late King's subjects. Throughout her married life, her Majesty set a great example to the people, and her devotion to her family was such that none could do anything but admire it.

THE DEATH-CHAMBER; AND THE SCENE OF THE FAMILY SERVICE: BUCKINGHAM PALACE; AND ITS PRIVATE CHAPEL.



1. THE DEATH-CHAMBER OF KING EDWARD: THE WEST FRONT OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE, SHOWING THE WINDOW OF THE ROOM IN WHICH THE KING DIED. [Nos. 1 and 2, King Edward's Bed-room; No. 3, Queen Alexandra's Bed-room.]

2. WHERE THE FAMILY SERVICE WAS HELD ON THE SUNDAY FOLLOWING KING EDWARD'S DEATH: THE PRIVATE CHAPEL OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The King's apartments were far away from the noise of the traffic at the front of the Palace. They are situated on the first floor overlooking the fine gardens at the back of the Palace. The bed stands so that the light from the windows falls upon it in the morning. The King liked the head of his bed to be near the window, so that the sunshine might enter from above his head in the early hours. Thus when he rose he could see over the screen of the northern entrance into the gardens, and beyond them to the Green Park and Hyde Park Corner, with the whole sweep of Constitution Hill. The Queen's rooms, where she snatched a few moments of rest on a couch from time to time during the anxious vigil of last week, adjoin those of the King. In the private chapel of Buckingham Palace the Royal Family and Royal Household attended a service after leaving the death-chamber of the King on Sunday. The chapel is situated on the south side of the Palace, and was originally a conservatory. It was consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury on March 25, 1843.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY H. N. KING.]

THE PROBABLE LAST RESTING-PLACE OF EDWARD THE PEACEMAKER.

PHOTOGRAPH BY KING.



WHERE, IT IS REPORTED, KING EDWARD WILL BE BURIED: THE ALBERT MEMORIAL CHAPEL, WINDSOR.

At the moment of going to press, it is reported, that King Edward will be buried in the tomb underneath the Albert Memorial Chapel. This chapel closely adjoins St. George's. It was built by King Henry VII., that it might be the last resting-place of the Tudors. That King eventually altered his plans, and built the chapel bearing his name in Westminster Abbey. Henry VIII. gave the chapel at Windsor to Cardinal Wolsey. George III. had some idea of making it a royal burial-place. Queen Victoria had it altered to its present form. In the tomb beneath the Albert Memorial Chapel are the remains of George III., George IV., William IV., the Duke of Kent, the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, his late Majesty's eldest son, and other members of the Royal Family. It is thought that the funeral service will take place in St. George's; and that after this the body of his late Majesty will be taken to the Albert Memorial Chapel, there to await the actual interment.

THE PROCLAMATION OF KING GEORGE: INCIDENTS IN LONDON AND AT PORTSMOUTH.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL, C. N., AND SILK.



1. GRANDCHILDREN OF THE LATE KING SALUTING IN HONOUR OF THE NEW KING, THEIR FATHER: THE DUKE OF CORNWALL AND TWO OF HIS BROTHERS AT THE PROCLAMATION AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

2. ANNOUNCING THE SUCCESSION TO THE THRONE OF THE SAILOR KING IN A GREAT NAVAL CENTRE: READING THE PROCLAMATION AT THE TOWN HALL, PORTSMOUTH.

3. PROCLAIMING KING GEORGE V. AT CHARING CROSS.

Amongst the many incidents which marked the Proclamation of King George throughout the British Isles one of the most picturesque moments was that which occurred at St. James's Palace, when the four younger sons of the new King, who were standing looking over the wall of Marlborough House, gravely raised their hands to the salute as Garter King of Arms cried, "God Save the King." Afterwards at Charing Cross the ceremony of reading the Proclamation was repeated with great pomp and solemnity, a large

detachment of Horse Guards, which was drawn all round the place where the procession was to halt, giving an added air of picturesqueness to the scene. The historic ceremony was witnessed with particular interest by a large number of school-children on the flat roof of St. Martin's Church. Very impressive scenes were witnessed at the great Naval centre of Portsmouth, when the Proclamation was read by the Town Clerk from the steps of the Town Hall in the presence of a huge crowd.



THE LAST SNAP-SHOT OF KING EDWARD: HIS LATE MAJESTY ABOUT TO BOARD HIS YACHT "ALEXANDRA" AT CALAIS EN ROUTE FOR ENGLAND.

King Edward entered his country for the last time on the evening of April 27, when he arrived in London from Biarritz, where he had been staying for six weeks. He made the passage from Calais to Dover on his yacht "Alexandra." Though there had been rumours that his health while at Biarritz had been by no means good, and although, as a matter of fact, he was confined to his room for two days or so when he first arrived there, it was noted at Dover and at Victoria Station that his Majesty looked in good health. The idea that he was perfectly well received support from the fact that on the very night of his arrival

in London he went to the Opera. On the Thursday he received Lord Kitchener; went to the Academy; and again attended the Opera. On the Friday, he performed various duties and went to the Comedy Theatre. On the Saturday, he went to Sandringham for the week-end. On the Monday he returned to Buckingham Palace. On the Tuesday and the Wednesday and on the Thursday morning, he received various notabilities. On the day last named it was announced that, owing to a severe cold, he was unable to meet Queen Alexandra at Victoria Station.

HIS LATE MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII. AS HIS SUBJECTS BEST KNEW HIM.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU, SPORT AND GENERAL, TOPICAL, KNIGHT, WHITTONE, AND RUSSELL.



KING EDWARD IN HIS MOST FAMILIAR ASPECT: SNAPSHOTS OF THE DEAD SOVEREIGN AS HE APPEARED IN PUBLIC.

We present on this page a number of snapshots of King Edward as his subjects best knew him—debonair, smiling, acknowledging the greetings of his people. The photographs are especially interesting also, as in a measure they emphasise the point that the King, naturally enough, was ever the leader of fashion. In particular, we may note the fact that, in recent years, when the white top hat and white bowler had fallen almost entirely into disuse, the King, by the favour he showed them, revived them as part of the fashionable man's dress. His Majesty is shown further in the Homburg hat, and in the Tyrolean hat which he made the vogue.

OUR ONLY LAWFUL AND RIGHTFUL LIEGE LORD GEORGE THE FIFTH.

PHOTOGRAPH BY W. AND D. DOWNEY, LONDON, S.W.



OUR NEW RULER: KING GEORGE V.

To quote a part of the formal Proclamation of the beginning of the new reign: "We . . . do now hereby, with one Voice and Consent of Tongue and Heart, publish and proclaim, That the High and Mighty Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert is now, by the Death of our late Sovereign, of Happy Memory, become our only lawful and rightful liege Lord George the Fifth, by the Grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India! To whom we do acknowledge all Faith and constant Obedience, with all hearty and humble Affection; beseeching God, by Whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Prince George the Fifth with long and happy years to reign over Us."

"ENGLAND NE'ER LOST A KING OF SO MUCH WORTH."

FROM THE PAINTING BY S. BEGG.



OUR LATE SOVEREIGN LORD KING EDWARD, OF BLESSED AND GLORIOUS MEMORY; WITH HIS CONSORT, QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

"Hung be the heavens with black, yield day to night!
Comets, importing change of times and states,
Brandish your crystal tresses in the sky;

And with them scourge the bad revolting stars . . .
England ne'er lost a king of so much worth."
—SHAKESPEARE.

"It has pleased Almighty God to call to His mercy our Late Sovereign Lord King Edward, of Blessed and Glorious Memory," who passed away at 11.45 p.m. on the 6th of May, in the presence of her Majesty Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Princess Victoria, and Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll). Slightly to adapt the words used by the Lord Mayor: "The news came with the greatest sorrow to every citizen of the Empire. All feel the deepest sympathy for her Majesty Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family; and hope that Almighty God will give them grace to bear the great loss they have sustained."

THE YOUNGER SONS AND THE ONLY DAUGHTER OF THE KING AND QUEEN.



1. PRINCE ALBERT FREDERICK ARTHUR GEORGE, BORN DECEMBER 14, 1895.

2. PRINCE HENRY WILLIAM FREDERICK ALBERT, BORN MARCH 31, 1900.

3. PRINCESS VICTORIA ALEXANDRA ALICE MARY, BORN APRIL 25, 1897.

4. PRINCE JOHN CHARLES FRANCIS, BORN JULY 12, 1905.

5. PRINCE GEORGE EDWARD ALEXANDER EDMUND, BORN DECEMBER 20, 1902.

Our new King and Queen have been blessed with five sons and one daughter. The portraits of the younger sons and of Princess Mary are given above. One of the Heir Apparent, now Duke of Cornwall, will be found on another page of this Issue. The royal children have been brought up in the atmosphere of simplicity which is essentially associated with the typical British family life, the wholesome traditions of which our present Royal Family have always endeavoured to cultivate and maintain.

The Last Sleep of the Guardian of England's Welfare.



"PEACE I LEAVE WITH YOU": KING EDWARD VII. ON HIS DEATH-BED.

DRAWN BY SPECIAL PERMISSION GRACIOUSLY ACCORDED BY HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY MR. ALBERT BRUCE-JOY, WHO TOOK THE DEATH-MASK OF HIS LATE MAJESTY.

Frank Haviland's Great Portrait of His Late Majesty King Edward VII.



EDWARD THE PEACEMAKER.

FROM THE PICTURE BY FRANK HAVILAND; THE COPYRIGHT OF "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

OUR SAILOR KING, HIS CONSORT, AND THE SAILOR HEIR TO THE THRONE.

PHOTOGRAPH BY DINHAM, TORQUAY.



KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY WITH THEIR ELDEST SON, THE DUKE OF CORNWALL.

King George's interest in the Navy is as keen as his knowledge of the Navy's work is practical. His Majesty, in fact, is no amateur sailor. He became a Naval Cadet in 1877; a Midshipman three years later; a Sub-Lieutenant in 1884; a Lieutenant in the following year; Commander in 1891; Captain two years later; Rear-Admiral in 1901; Vice-Admiral in 1903; and Admiral in 1907. His eldest son and his second son are both Naval Cadets at the moment. It is thought possible that the Duke of Cornwall will not remain long in the Navy, but this is not certain.

KING GEORGE'S FIRST COUNCIL; AND THE APPROVAL OF THE PROCLAMATION.

INCIDENTS AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE ON THE OCCASION; AND THE HOME SECRETARY ON HIS WAY TO LONDON.



THE DUKE OF NORFOLK LEAVING ST. JAMES'S PALACE AFTER KING GEORGE'S FIRST COUNCIL.



KING GEORGE DRIVING TO ST. JAMES'S PALACE TO HOLD HIS FIRST COUNCIL ON SATURDAY OF LAST WEEK.



MR. BALFOUR LEAVING ST. JAMES'S PALACE AFTER KING GEORGE'S FIRST COUNCIL.



MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL, THE HOME SECRETARY, READING NEWS OF THE KING'S ILLNESS, AT BOURNEMOUTH STATION WHEN ON HIS WAY TO LONDON ON FRIDAY NIGHT OF LAST WEEK.



THE HOME SECRETARY LEAVING ST. JAMES'S PALACE AFTER THE HOLDING OF KING GEORGE'S FIRST COUNCIL ON SATURDAY OF LAST WEEK.



MR. JOHN BURNS, PRESIDENT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, WALKING FROM ST. JAMES'S PALACE AFTER HAVING ATTENDED KING GEORGE'S FIRST COUNCIL.



AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE, THE EARL OF CREWE, SIR ERNEST CASSEL, AND LORD FARQUHAR.



AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE, THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, MR. WALTER LONG, AND THE EARL OF DERBY.

On Saturday of last week King George held his first Council at St. James's Palace. Immediately before that the Lords of the Council, to the number of rather over a hundred, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and other officials of the City of London, and other noblemen and gentlemen, had approved the Proclamation proclaiming his Majesty as King George V. At the Council itself the King made a declaration referring to the death of his father and outlining his own policy. He also subscribed the oath relating to the security of the Church of Scotland. With regard to Mr. Winston Churchill, it may just be chronicled here that he was the Minister summoned to be at Buckingham Palace at the time of King Edward's death, and that it was he who sent one of the official notifications to the Lord Mayor.

"THE MOTHER OF OUR KINGS TO BE": THE QUEEN CONSORT.

FROM THE DRAWING BY G. C. WILMSHURST.



HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY.

Queen Mary, since her marriage in 1893, has proved herself not only a model of all those domestic virtues which are so dear to the hearts of the British people, and form an integral part of our home life, but she has also found time to study deeply many of the social problems which affect the poorer citizens of the realm over which King George has now been called to rule. Her disposition and domesticity have endeared her to the British people.

KING GEORGE'S FIRST OFFICIAL ACT: HIS MAJESTY'S COUNCIL AT

ST. JAMES'S PALACE ON THE DAY FOLLOWING KING EDWARD'S DEATH.



"HIS MAJESTY, AT HIS FIRST COMING INTO THE COUNCIL, WAS . . . PLEASED TO DECLARE THAT, UNDERSTANDING THAT THE OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, HE WAS NOW READY

According to ancient procedure, a meeting of the Privy Council was held at St. James's Palace on Saturday, May 7, the morning after King Edward's death. The King was conducted to an and, having addressed the Councillors, took the usual oath for the security of the Church of Scotland. In the phraseology of the official record—"His Majesty at His first coming into the Council and adviser . . . Standing here a little more than nine years ago, our beloved King declared that as long as there was breath in his body he would work for the good and amelioration of his people. . . . To for the security of Scotland, the Councillors were all re-sworn and kissed hands

LAW REQUIRED HE SHOULD AT HIS ACCESSION TO THE CROWN TAKE AND SUBSCRIBE THE OATH RELATING TO THE SECURITY TO DO IT: THE KING SUBSCRIBING TWO INSTRUMENTS.

apartment adjoining the Council Chamber, and the Earl of Crew, having informed the Council of the death of the late King, and of King George's accession, his Majesty entered the Council Chamber, was . . . pleased to declare that, understanding that the Law required He should at His Accession to The Crown take and subscribe the Oath relating to the security of the Church of Scotland, He was now the Lords of the Council." In his address to the Councillors, his first speech since his accession, he said: "I have lost not only a father's love, but the affectionate and intimate relations of a dear friend endeavour to follow in his footsteps, and at the same time to uphold the constitutional government of these realms, will be the earnest object of my life." After the King had taken and signed the oath on being presented. The ceremony then ended.—[DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BECC.]

ANNOUNCING THE ACCESSION OF KING GEORGE V. IN THE HEART OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ILLUSTRATIONS BY H. H. H. H.



PROCLAIMING THE KING FROM THE ROYAL EXCHANGE: THE GREAT CROWD WATCHING THE CEREMONY ON MONDAY MORNING.

The Proclamation from the Royal Exchange was the third performed by the Heralds, who began, at St. James's Palace, their time-hallowed duty of formally announcing the accession of a new Sovereign. A great crowd witnessed the ceremony.

THE FIRST PROCLAMATION OF THE NEW REIGN. IN LONDON

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. AMATO.



THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, MAY 14, 1910. 737

"THE HIGH AND MIGHTY PRINCE GEORGE FREDERICK ERNEST ALBERT IS NOW . . . BECOME OUR ONLY LAWFUL AND RIGHTFUL LIEGE LORD GEORGE V.":
PROCLAIMING HIS MAJESTY FROM THE BALCONY OF ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

The first Proclamation of the new reign was made in the Friary Court of St. James's Palace on Monday morning, punctually at nine o'clock, by Sir Alfred Scott-Gatty, Garter King of Arms, who had by his side the Duke of Norfolk, Hereditary Earl Marshal, and the representatives of the College of Heralds. At the conclusion of the Proclamation the trumpeters stepped forward and blew a fanfare from their gaily decked silver trumpets. The children of the new King were interested spectators from the top of the wall of Marlborough

House overlooking the quadrangle of the Palace. A dramatic incident occurred when someone in the crowd began singing the refrain of the National Anthem. At first there were but a few voices, but before two bars had been sung, a hundred had joined in, and by the middle of the solemn hymn, which had never seemed more expressive and dignified, thousands had taken it up, and the roar and swell of that-up emotion could be heard at a long distance, as the procession proceeded on its way to proclaim the new King at other points.

HIS MAJESTY'S OFFICERS-OF-ARMS DEMANDING ENTRANCE TO THE CITY; AND THE FIRST PROCLAMATION OF KING GEORGE IN THE CITY.



1. AT THE CRIMSON CORD, GUARDED BY POLICE, THAT MARKED THE BOUNDARY OF THE CITY OF LONDON: BLUEMANTLE PURSUIVANT DEMANDING ENTRANCE TO THE CITY FOR HIS MAJESTY'S OFFICERS-OF-ARMS.
2. THE FIRST PROCLAMATION OF KING GEORGE IN THE CITY OF LONDON: PROCLAIMING HIS MAJESTY'S ACCESSION AT THE CORNER OF CHANCERY LANE.

The Proclamation of the new King at the corner of Chancery Lane, on the boundary of the City, was attended with the ritual which is proscribed by ancient custom for the ceremony. Temple Bar was represented by a crimson cord stretched across the roadway, and, inside, the representatives of the privileges and rights of the City, headed by the Lord Mayor, kept guard beneath the shadow of the Griffin. Presently the Heralds, escorted by Life Guards, arrived at the barrier. Bluemantle Pursuivant advanced between two trumpeters, who sounded three blasts. At once the City Marshal rode forward. "Halt, who comes there?" he cried. "His Majesty's Officers of Arms," replied Pursuivant, "who demand entrance to the City to proclaim his Royal Majesty George V." The Rouge Dragon passed inside the barrier and handed a letter to Sir John Knill, who, after reading it, handed it to the City Marshal. In a voice that everyone could hear, the Marshal exclaimed, "Pass the King's Heralds." The cord was cast aside, and the Heralds entered the City.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY SPORT AND GENERAL.]

THE "HOUSE'S" LOYALTY TO THE NEW KING.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, CECIL KING, FROM SKETCHES BY A MEMBER OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.



ON THE FLOOR OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE ON THE MORNING OF THE PROCLAMATION OF THE NEW KING:
MEMBERS SINGING "GOD SAVE THE KING."

Led by a popular member, those members of the Stock Exchange who were in the "House" on Monday last, the day upon which King George was proclaimed, sang "God Save the King" in chorus.

THE SALVATION ARMY PLAYING HYMNS AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

THE "ARMY'S" EXPRESSION OF GRIEF AT THE DEATH OF KING EDWARD.

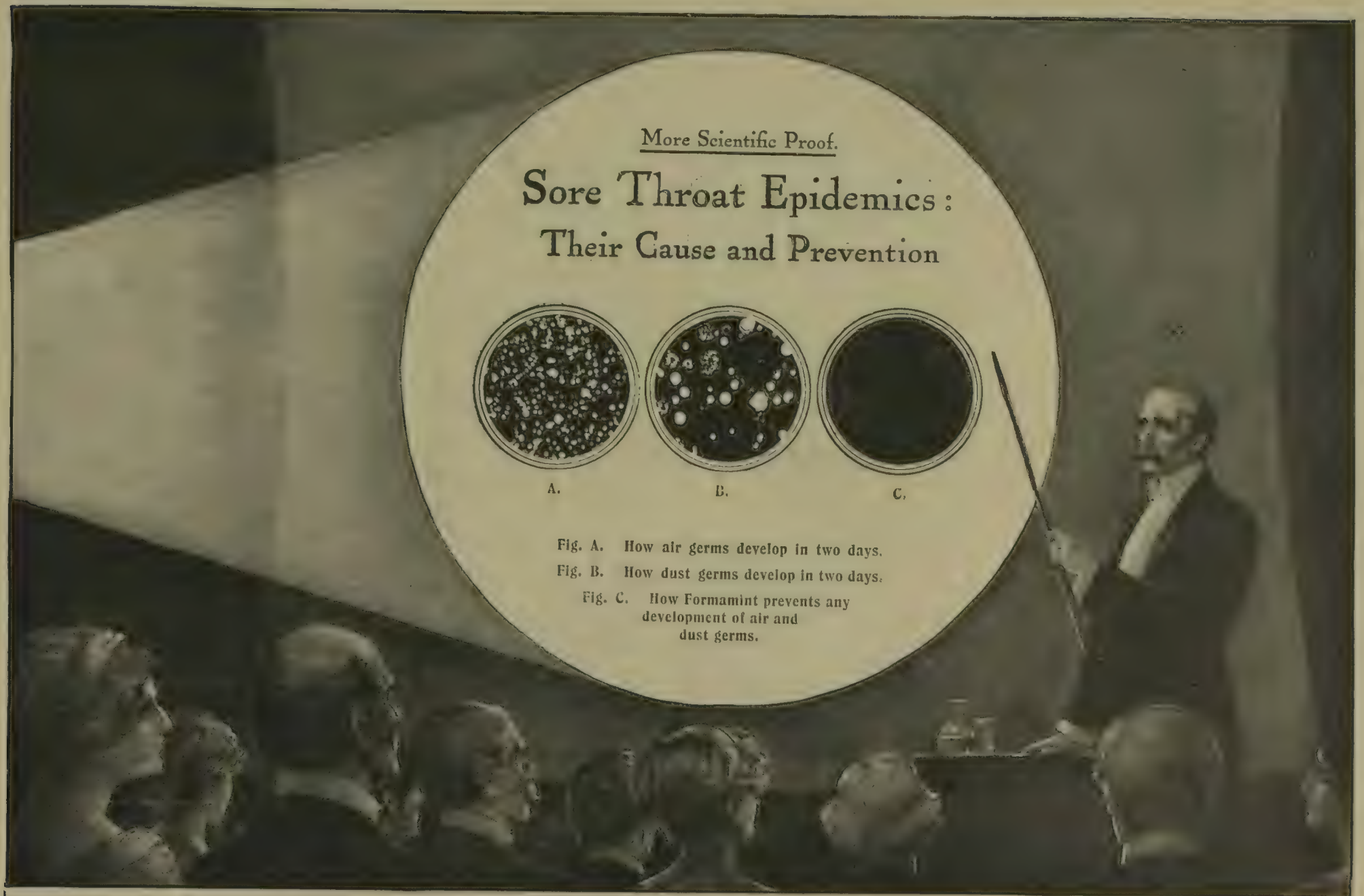


1. WITH THEIR FLAG DRAPED WITH BLACK AND WHITE MOURNING RIBBONS, THE SALVATION ARMY BAND MARCHING TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE AFTER HAVING RECEIVED QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S INTIMATION THAT SHE WOULD LIKE THEM TO PLAY IN THE COURTYARD.

2. RENDERING THE LATE KING'S FAVOURITE HYMN, "NEARER, MY GOD, TO THEE": THE SALVATION ARMY BAND IN THE COURTYARD OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

3. A UNIQUE SCENE IN THE COURTYARD OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE: THE SALVATION ARMY BAND PLAYING HYMNS ON SUNDAY LAST.

A unique expression of sorrow on the part of the Salvation Army was one of the most striking incidents of the scenes at Buckingham Palace on Sunday. In the morning "Major" Frank Barrett, who is in charge of the corps of the Salvation Army stationed at Regent Hall, Oxford Street, sent a message to Queen Alexandra asking permission to play a few hymns outside the windows of the Palace in token of the interest the late King had always taken in the Army's work. Queen Alexandra graciously sent word to say that she was deeply touched by the request and wished the band to play at four o'clock in the afternoon. The corps marched down to the Palace with "draped colours" and after "Major" Barrett had offered up a prayer the band played "Abide with me," "The Church's one foundation," and "Nearer, my God, to Thee." The last is stated to have been the late King's favourite hymn. At the conclusion of the ceremony Queen Alexandra sent a gracious message of thanks.



Remarkable Experiments by a Leading Scientist

No one need have sore throat in future, for this painful malady can now be *prevented*, as well as cured, and in the most easy and pleasant manner. Such is the practical significance of the above diagrams, which depict a very interesting experiment of Dr. Piorkowski, the famous Berlin scientist.

To understand these diagrams we must bear in mind that sore throat is caused by germs which float unseen in the air and are very abundant where there is dust and dirt. We inhale them into the mouth and throat where the conditions are very favourable for their growth. They multiply rapidly and not only cause sore throat, tonsillitis, mouth troubles, &c., but also such dread infectious diseases as diphtheria, consumption, scarlet fever, measles, etc.

Dr. Piorkowski coated three glass plates with a substance on which germs thrive. One (Fig. C) he treated in addition with some saliva in which Formamint had been dissolved. He then exposed all three plates to the air and dust, and afterwards kept them for two days at the temperature of the human body. Plates A and B not having been treated with Formamint, were covered with germ growths, but plate C, treated with Formamint, is absolutely free from them, proving that Formamint killed all germs which settled there.

Dr. CONRAD KUHN, Physician to the court of H.I.M. the Emperor of Austria, and the Private Physician to the Heir Presumptive, writes:

"I have prescribed your excellent Formamint tablets to many patients, and always with the very best and promptest results. They have proved themselves surprisingly efficacious in cases of Tonsillitis and Bad Breath, as well as a reliable preventive, especially in connection with Tonsillitis."

Mr. JUSTIN MCCARTHY, the well-known writer and ex-M.P., says:

"67 Cheriton Road, Folkestone."

"Wulfin's Formamint Tablets, which were recommended to me by my physician in Folkestone, have quite cured the throat trouble from which I suffered at one time."

Justin McCarthy

A PHYSICIAN writes in "The General Practitioner," July 31, '09:

"I commend this line of treatment (Formamint) with the utmost confidence as being painless and pleasant, non-toxic, provedly bactericidal, and easily carried out at any time, by any person, and under any circumstances."

The Hon. Mrs. ALFRED LYTTETON writes:

"16 Great College Street, Westminster."

"I always keep a bottle of Formamint tablets in the house, as I find them quite excellent for sore throat."

Edith Lytton

What happened on plate C, is exactly what happens in the mouth and throat of a person who takes Formamint, *namely, the germs which cause sore throat and other infectious diseases are all destroyed.*

The active principle of Formamint is a powerful, germ-destroying gas, in chemical combination with milk sugar, forming a harmless and pleasant-tasting tablet which is sucked in the mouth. This germicide, being released in its nascent potency, removes all bacteria from the mouth and throat, and thus prevents the diseases which they cause.

Formamint may also be relied upon to *cure*, with the greatest rapidity, such minor germ-ailments as sore throat, tonsillitis and mouth troubles. In this connection it may be pointed out that sore throat is frequently the first symptom of some grave infectious disease, such as diphtheria. By taking Formamint promptly you not only cure sore throat, but also guard yourself against the risk of its developing into something worse.

For this reason, Formamint should always be kept in the house, ready for instant use in case of epidemics which come upon us suddenly and bring so much suffering and anxiety in their train. Send to-day for a free sample and an interesting booklet on Sore Throat, mentioning this paper.

Of All Chemists
at 1/11 a bottle
Beware of
all Imitations.

**Wulfin's
FORMAMINT**



**The germ-killing
Throat Tablet**

Free Sample
on application
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London, W.C.

LADIES' PAGE.

OVER the present season, at its outset, has fallen the shadow of a nation's grief, and the mourning for King Edward will be far more than ceremonial; it will be the sincere expression of the sympathy and sorrow of the whole people. The sad event will, of course, disorganise all plans that had been made for future festivities, and mourning material will take the place of gay summer fashions in the great shops. The Royal Academy has no picture more lovely than the embroideries in many colours and in gold, silver and jewels, and the exquisitely tinted diaphanous fabrics that the dressmakers had to show; and though some frocks and some headgear might be *outré* and inartistic, the majority were as harmonious in their varied colouring and as graceful in their line as Nature herself, from which high source the best designers of dress fabrics and styles do not fail to draw frequent inspiration. In many of the shot fabrics and the combinations of the cunning artist in dress, the application this year of Nature's daring example was admirably artistic and successful. A finely illustrated Summer Fashions number (May 7) of the *Lady's Pictorial* had been prepared for the benefit of people in the country who could not come to town to see the modes for themselves. Colouring was to have been a great feature this year: now all is turned to sombre black.

Big hats have had their meed of ridicule, and will soon pay the penalty of over-popularity, though at present there is no sign of their going out of fashion in England. But in Paris a well-known lady has been involved in a disturbance caused by the sneering remarks of some strange men on her remarkably small hat, which remarks were resented by her escort. The new hat, probably, was one of those very high-crowned helmet-like shapes that seem built to extinguish the wearer if a slight push on the summit were permitted. They have no brims at all, but are very high and narrow in the crown. They are then finished with a still more lofty *panache*. Such a helmet will be trimmed with a tall brush osprey, or with an upstanding, full ostrich plume, or with a peacock's long tail-feather set as bolt upright as it can be placed, or with some fancy wing also spiking its path into the æther. These models

are quite numerous in Paris, and are to be seen here at the best milliners'; but so far they look odd in contrast to the extremely wide and flatly trimmed hats of the mode now passing on to its climax and its inevitable after-decline. A quaint specimen of the new tall but narrow toques was in pink straw, turned up deeply across

growing on one side of the head and pushing through the hat; behind the turn-up front thus adorned is a tall and narrow crown, completely smothered under a forest of wild black plumage. This hat cost only eight guineas! One gets used to anything, and everything above a pretty face looks charming; so the inevitable new shapes in hats may be not only small and tall, but eccentric, and we shall presently be satisfied. Meantime, the smartest hats are still huge—and costly! A few years ago three or four guineas was considered quite a large price for a hat; now, eight or ten is asked for a really stylish confection with fine ostrich-plumes upon it. But, of course, this is for headgear of state.

It is by no means an uncommon event for a servant to leave her place without warning, with the intent of inflicting as much annoyance as she can upon her employers. But, fortunately, it is rare for three women to be guilty of so gross a dereliction of duty as were the cook, housemaid, and nurse of Mrs. Hearne, who all went off as soon as their mistress had gone out to dinner, the nurse, Kate Bell, leaving behind entirely unprotected the three little children under five—one a baby of a year old—whom she was employed to take care of, and whom she basely deserted, with gas-jets, candles, and fires all alight in the house. A servant who leaves her place without due notice (of course, if she has no legal reason for doing so) is by law liable to pay her master the amount of the month's wages in lieu of notice, and as a good many girls nowadays, emboldened by the scarcity of their class and the consequent ease with which they get new places on indifferent references, make a practice of doing this, it is rather a pity that so few employers take the trouble to check the practice by hunting up and suing a domestic who makes this sudden breach of her contract. But the case of Kate Bell, the nurse who left the three babies all alone, was brought before the magistrate under another law—the new "Children's Act," by which she might have been sent to prison "for that, being the person in charge of a child, she so neglected it as to be likely to cause it bodily harm." The magistrate confined himself to inflicting a small fine on this heartless woman. She should have had a bench of mothers to adjudicate on her case! Trifling as was the penalty imposed, it is something to have it brought home to nurse-girls that under the new law they are more responsible than before for gross neglect of the little ones entrusted to their care.

FILOMENA.



Photos. Henri Marnet.

NEW FASHIONS IN MOURNING: AN INDOOR AND AN OUTDOOR COSTUME.

King Edward's death has created an immense demand for mourning costumes, as not only the ladies of the Court, but every British woman will desire to show respect to the late King's memory in the customary manner. This unforeseen emergency in the world of fashion will doubtless tax to the utmost the efforts of dressmakers and milliners.

the brow like a Field-Marshal's hat put on the wrong way; the pink straw surface is stuck with two very big-headed jet pins, the oval and ebon tops projecting some seven inches beyond the shape, like a pair of horns

this magistrate imposed, it is something to have it brought home to nurse-girls that under the new law they are more responsible than before for gross neglect of the little ones entrusted to their care.

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Watch, Clock, and Jewellery Manufacturers.



THE PRESENT FASHION

The most comfortable form of Watch Bracelet. Adjusts itself to any size wrist. Inexpensive but accurate. We make a specialty for Nurses with Seconds hand as illustrated, 9-ct. gold with lever movement, £5. A large selection of all patterns and qualities from £5 to £50.

AMETHYST & PERIDOT
JEWELLERY IN GREAT VARIETY.

Brooch, Peridot, or Amethyst and Pearls, £2 17 6.



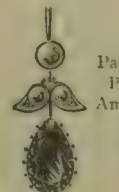
Pair Earrings, Amethyst and Pearls, £5 10 0.



Brooch, Amethyst, or Peridot and Pearls, £4 2 6. Smaller size, £3 5 0.



Pendant and Brooch, Peridot and Pearls, £9 0 0.



Pair Earrings, Peridot, or Amethyst and Pearls, £4 10 0.



Pendant, Peridot, or Amethyst and Pearls, £4 5 0.

SIR JOHN BENNETT, LTD., invite the public to visit their well-known and old-established premises, 65, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C., or their West End Branch, 105, REGENT ST., W., and inspect their choice stock of Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery; or an Illustrated Catalogue will be sent post free on application.

65, CHEAPSIDE E.C. & 105, REGENT ST., W., LONDON.

WHAT'S THE TIME?

SUPPER TIME!

Time for

Wolfe's Schnapps

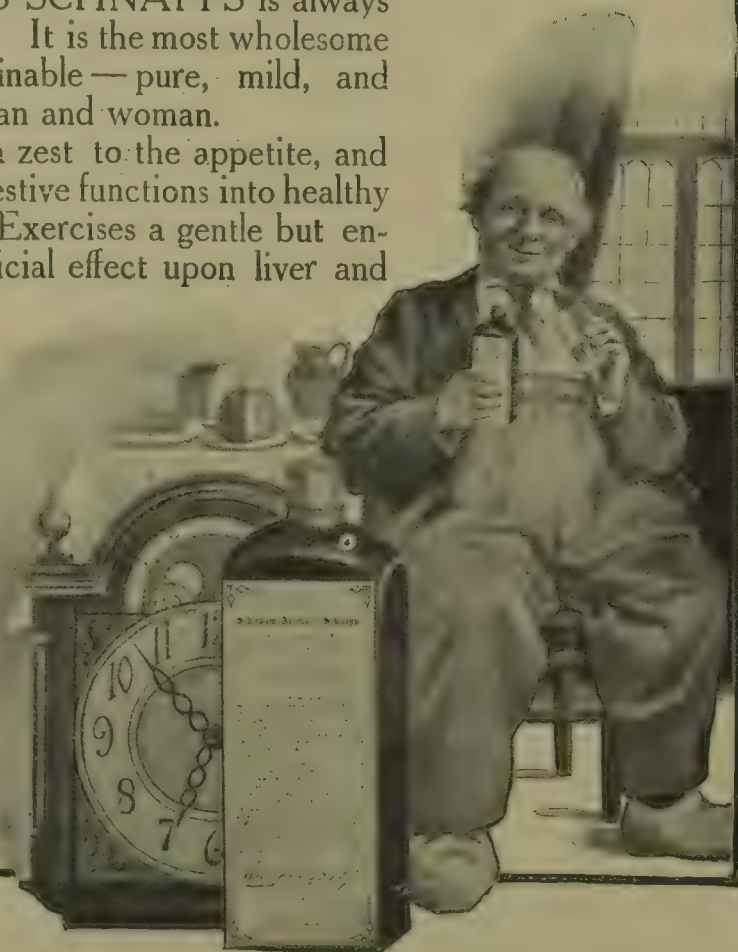
As a pick-me-up, tonic and digestive, WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS is always opportune. It is the most wholesome spirit obtainable—pure, mild, and good for man and woman.

It gives a zest to the appetite, and sets the digestive functions into healthy activity. Exercises a gentle but entirely beneficial effect upon liver and kidneys.

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A MIRACLE-WORKING RECIPE.

How to Nurse Poor-Looking Hair Back to Health and Beauty.

THREE SPLENDID TOILET ACCESSORIES FOR WEAK AND FALLING HAIR THAT YOU MAY TRY FREE OF EXPENSE.

Your hair won't get better as, say, a cold does, of its own accord. It needs immediate and skilful attention.

In other words, it requires "Harlene Hair Drill."

In over a million homes you will find men and women making "Harlene Hair Drill" an important feature of the morning toilet, and thousands whose hair has been gradually growing thinner, or weaker, or more brittle, or losing colour, or suffering from any of the many disorders to which human hair is heir, are to-day returning thanks to the discoverer of "Harlene Hair Drill" for the restoration of their hair to health and vigour and a beautiful appearance once more.

To-day, Mr. Edwards, the famous Royal hair specialist, to whose patience, experience, and ingenuity the world owes the discovery of this wonderful system of hair hygiene, is still patriotically distributing free trial packages of "Harlene" and the other accessories of "Hair Drill" among the men and women of this country.

"English men and English women," says Mr. Edwards, "were centuries ago world-famous for the beauty and luxuriance of their hair, but they have fallen from their former high estate, and to-day it is the people of the Continent whose hair is the envy of the world. But," added Mr. Edwards, with a smile, "we are gradually changing all that. It has been the chief object of my busy life to educate and instruct the men and women of this country in the care and culture of their hair."

"In the first place, the hair must be literally 'drilled' every day, just as the raw recruit has to be drilled on the parade-ground before he can hope to develop into a full-blown Tommy Atkins."

"But in the case of 'Harlene Hair Drill' only a few minutes are necessary each day if my instructions are conscientiously carried out. By means of the 'Harlene Hair Drill' new hair will grow in a thick and vigorous growth upon all bald or sparsely covered places, whilst that continual 'falling out' of the hair will soon entirely cease."

"In the second place, both the hair and the scalp must be thoroughly cleansed and shampooed once a week with a shampoo-powder specially prepared for that purpose—one that contains no ingredients that will injure the stamina of the hair itself, or

injuriously affect the general health of the person who uses it. Such a preparation I have discovered in 'Cremex,' which is at once cleansing, refreshing, stimulating, and invigorating to the scalp and the hair. This shampoo-powder is especially destructive to the accumulation of dust, dandruff, and to the formation of 'scales,' and is especially suitable for the use of women and children."

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

Now, in order that every reader of *The Illustrated London News* may test "Harlene Hair-Drill" without expense, this famous hair special-



Read this article and you will see and understand why you should never attempt to dress your hair by dipping your hair-brush in water—especially tap water—as it contains mineral and other matters and solutions which destroy the hair. Further, you can read here how you can obtain a package containing everything you will require to carry out a week's test of a method of taking care of the hair which to-day is used by almost a million persons.

ist—whose preparations for the scalp and hair are in the highest favour at all the leading Courts of Europe—is now making the following remarkable triple offer. To every applicant who encloses three penny stamps to cover cost of postage, Mr. Edwards will at once dispatch

1. A large-sized trial bottle of Edwards' Harlene-for-the-Hair, each bottle containing a sufficient supply of this famous hair-tonic to enable the recipient to make a seven days' trial of "Harlene Hair-Drill."

2. Full instructions as to the correct and most resultful method of carrying out "Harlene Hair Drill," by which you can banish greyness, baldness, scurf, and grow a luxuriant crop of new hair in a few weeks' time.

3. A package of the "Cremex" Shampoo Powder for the scalp, which is absolutely safe to use, contains no harmful ingredients, is most delightful and refreshing to use, cleanses the scalp from all scurf and dandruff, stimulates the hair-roots, and tones up the hair generally.

You can obtain the above trial package, as already stated, by applying through the post and enclosing three penny stamps for postage.

The practice of "Harlene Hair Drill," by which every form of hair disorder or hair disease is quickly overcome, and new and better hair quickly grown, is by no means a difficult or tedious operation, for it only need occupy two minutes a day, or fourteen minutes a week. The hair will become thicker, glossier, stronger, every day, and you will see and feel the improvement almost from the first or second application. You will feel a new and refreshing sense of vitality in the tissues of the scalp and the roots of your hair. Dull hair will become glossy,

bright, and beautiful. Faded, grey hair will regain its natural colour. Thin hair will grow thick and luxuriant. Bald patches and places where the hair has become scanty will soon be covered with a growth of healthy hair at once soft, silky and strong. Scurf and dandruff will quickly disappear. In short, hair-health will take the place of hair-sickness, hair-plenty the place of hair-penury.

You can quickly and easily prove this for yourself free of charge by accepting this generous offer now made by the discoverer of "Harlene Hair Drill."

MIRACLE-WORKING RECIPE.

Already Mr. Edwards has received hundreds upon hundreds of letters from ladies and gentlemen who have found in "Harlene Hair Drill" the long-sought-for remedy for their hair-troubles, and one of these may be quoted as an example.

"For some time," wrote one lady, "I had been tempted to try 'Harlene Hair Drill,' and I can only say I am glad of the day when your two-minute-a-day treatment was first tried by me. My hair was not only poor in quality and falling out in large quantities, but, to my horror, I also perceived that it was beginning to be sprinkled with grey (though I am only twenty-eight). To-day, however, it is plentiful and glossy and well-coloured, while, instead of falling out, it grows stronger and longer every day. I hope every woman who has any hair troubles will try the 'Drill.' In my case it has wrought miracles."

Remember, then, as already stated at the outset of this announcement, that your hair, if it be weak, diseased or falling out, will never cure itself, but requires daily "Harlene Hair Drill" to make it grow lusty, strong and vigorous. It is, perhaps, the most sensitive to treatment of any part of the human structure, and if neglected it quickly succumbs to its many enemies, fades in colour, becomes scurfy, thin and brittle, gives up the struggle and dies. All you have to do is to fill in the accompanying coupon, and send it, with three penny stamps, to Messrs. The Edwards' Harlene Co., 95-96, High Holborn, London, W.C., and the package will be posted to you absolutely free. Should further supplies of "Harlene" be required, they can be obtained from chemists and stores all over the world at 1s., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., or will be sent post free to any part of the United Kingdom on receipt of postal order. "Cremex" may be obtained in a similar manner, in boxes of six for 1s.

A TOILET OUTFIT GIVEN FREE OF CHARGE TO READERS.

A Book of Instructions—A Bottle of "Harlene"—
A Package of "Cremex"—All Free.

MESSRS. EDWARDS' HARLENE CO.,

95 & 96, High Holborn, London, W.C.

I will try one week's "Harlene Hair Drill," and accept your offer of free Instructions and Materials. I enclose 3d. stamps for postage of the gift package to any part of the world.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

The Illustrated London News, May 14, 1910.

Music as a home entertainment is best represented by the

PIANOLA PIANO

(Steinway, Weber, or Steck Piano)



¶ The Pianola Piano is the most useful and economical of all forms of musical instruments. The most useful because everyone can play it; the musician can play by hand in the usual way, and everyone can play every kind of music on it by means of music rolls. The most economical because, besides an upright piano of the very highest grade, it includes the Pianola, the most comprehensive of all means of producing music, and because it is easy to pay for and costs less than a piano and Pianola separately.

¶ It also contains the Metrostyle, which is the only means whereby **anyone** can interpret unfamiliar compositions correctly and in accordance with the interpretations of great artistes. There is also the Themodist, the equivalent to the musician's touch. It gives a variable accent to the melody notes and subdues the accompaniment. No other piano contains these unique devices. As an instrument for home use the Pianola Piano forms the best investment in music that anyone can make.

¶ The Pianola Piano can be bought for cash or on the one, two, or three years' system, and ordinary pianos will be taken in exchange.

Write for Catalogue "H," which gives full particulars.

The Orchestrelle Company,
ÆOLIAN HALL,

135-6-7, New Bond Street, London, W.



THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

THE Sixth Provincial Meeting of the Associated Clubs of the Royal Automobile Club has been arranged to take place at Sevenoaks on the 21st inst. These meetings are a joyful blending of business and pleasure, for while certain important committee meetings are held for the transaction of business, local magnates receive, entertain, and at times throw open their parks, grounds, and houses to their motoring visitors. In the present case, members and their friends will be afforded an opportunity of viewing the historic mansion of Knole during the day, and of dining in the banqueting-hall at Knole in the evening. Knole is one of the finest and most interesting baronial mansions in England, being almost unchanged either in style, decorations, or furniture since the reigns of James I. and Charles I.

I think this is really bad for the industry, but worse for the purchasing public, to whom the Scottish Trial was the only strenuous criterion of reliability left, since the Royal Automobile Club surrendered to the trade. The entry-fees have been returned by the Scottish A.C., owing to the paucity of entries. At the moment of writing, I have no information as to the total number of cars entered, but, in common with others, I feel that the Scottish Club would have done well had they carried out the event, though they

The "Henry Edmunds" Trophy has now become a classical event, and it is pleasing to find that the Royal Automobile Club will not at least allow this always highly interesting competition to lapse. This year competition is to be restricted to cars fitted with internal-combustion engines of the single-piston four-cycle type,



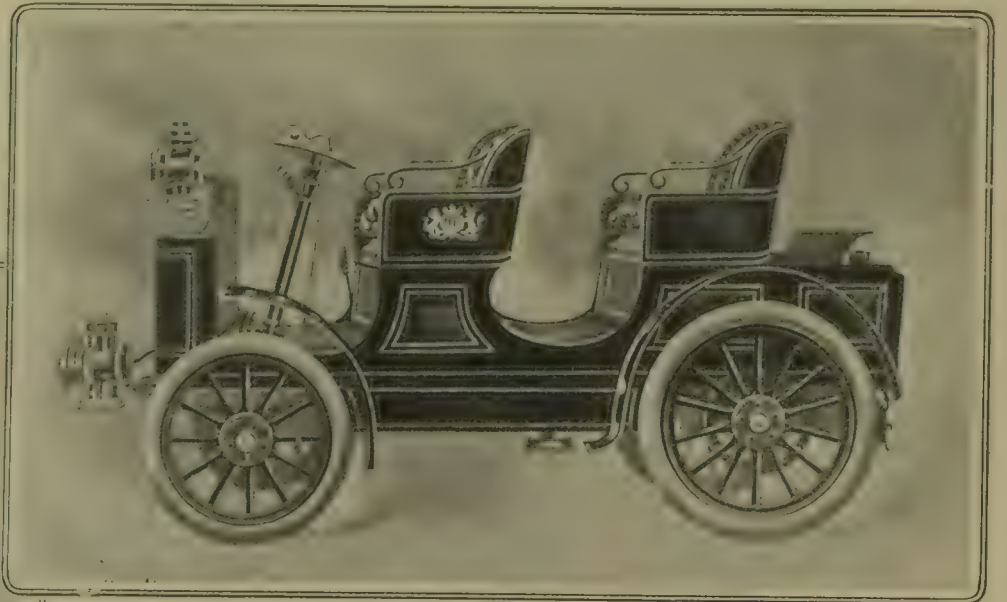
Photo, Denton.

BUILT FOR QUEEN ALEXANDRA IN 1901: AN EARLY TYPE OF ELECTRIC MOTOR-CAR.

Queen Alexandra shared King Edward's practical interest in the development of "the new form of locomotion," an expression which was applicable to motor-cars in 1901, when the car shown above was built for her. It was supplied by the City and Suburban Electric Carriage Company.

By abstention, the trade has succeeded in suppressing the Scottish Reliability Trial for this year at least.

which enjoyed so sound a reputation at home and abroad is much to be regretted.



WITNESS TO KING EDWARD'S ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE MOTOR INDUSTRY:

A GARDNER-SERPOLLET CAR BUILT FOR HIM IN 1901.

Motorists have particular cause to revere the memory of King Edward, for he did much to encourage the development of their sport. As far back as 1901 he is said to have declared his intention of making a motor-car a necessity for every English gentleman. In that year he had built for him the car shown above, which was on the Gardner-Serpollet principle.

had but half-a-dozen vehicles going over the course. To drop the whole thing for the reason given suggests that it is not persevered with for business reasons, which is regrettable, even from a Scottish point of view. But the public are the losers in the main, and on the part of the public—the purchasing public I mean—the relinquishment of an event

not exceeding 16-h.p. by R.A.C. rating, and the stroke not exceeding 121 mm. (4.76 in.) Cars are to be standard as to body, and must present a wind-resisting area of not less than 16 square feet. It is something illuminating to find the Club at last taking some cognisance of stroke, though the limit set down might have been a few millimetres more. The tendency to-day is to increase stroke, but recognising it for the first time, it would appear as though the Club does not wish to be too openly cognisant of the existence of such a dimension.

As the improvement provoked in the internal-combustion engine by the demands and requirements of automobilists paved the way—the air-way—for the aviator, so it is to be hoped we who still cling to terra firma may yet obtain a Roland for our Oliver. In other

[Continued overleaf.]

DUNLOP MOTOR ACCESSORIES



DO NOT START UPON A JOURNEY UNPREPARED FOR EMERGENCIES.

Dunlop pumps, inside and outside gaiters, repair outfits, tyre gauges, spare wheel covers, detachable rims and their carriers, the Dunlop detachable wheel and other accessories are fully described in the new booklet, gratis and post free on application.

DUNLOP TYRE CO., Ltd., Aston, Birmingham; and 14, Regent Street, London, S.W.

*Bibendum's
Tyre Lectures, No. 4.*

One moment, Gentlemen, please.

Tyres are not everything. You should consider the important features of our accessories—especially of those accessories which are necessities. In the first place, there are two simple levers:

Spur Lever and Elbow Lever,

both double ended, light and powerful, simply designed, and perfectly efficient. *They are the only levers you require.*

As regards inflation, the best hand inflator made—ours by the way—can in no way compare with our

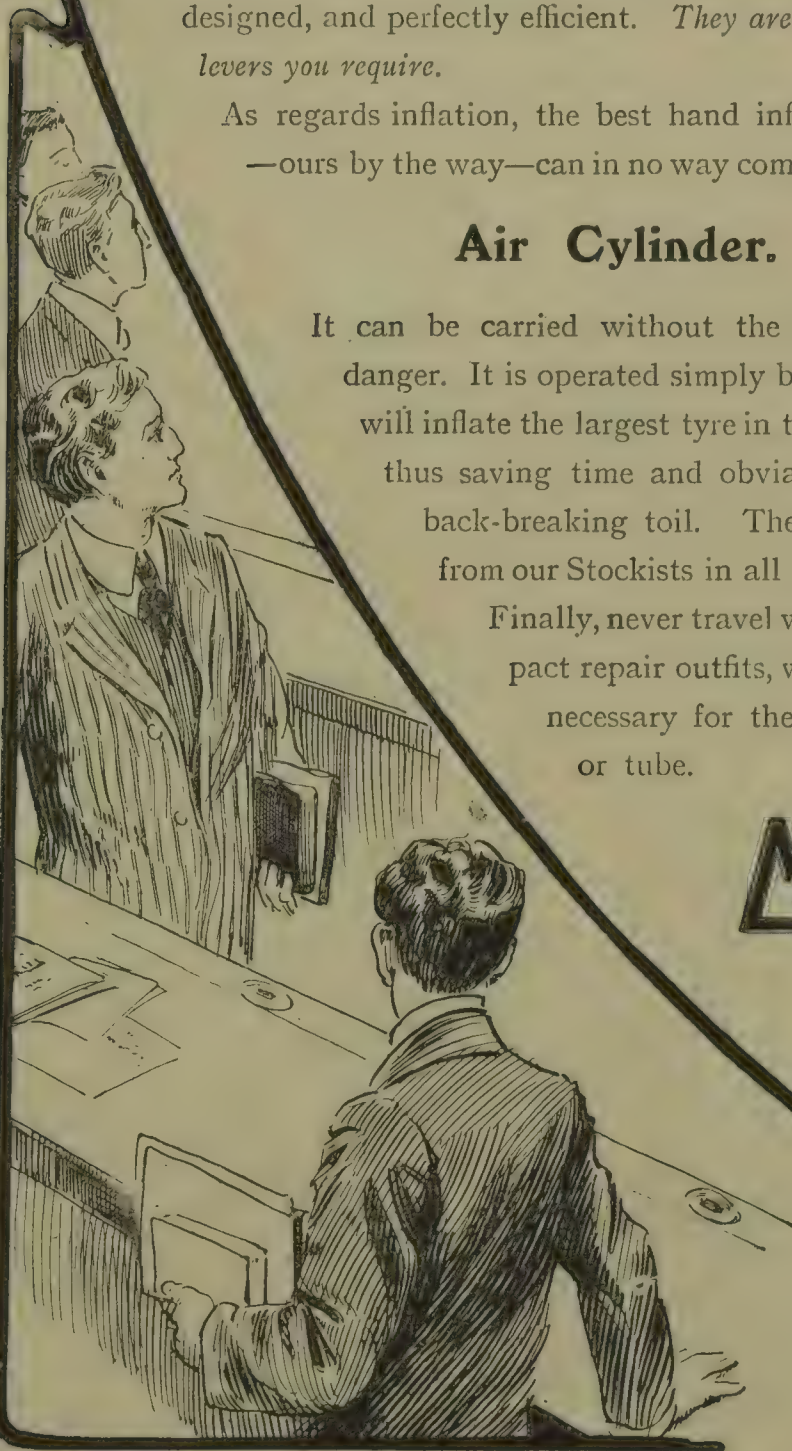
Air Cylinder.

It can be carried without the slightest fear of danger. It is operated simply by turning a tap, and will inflate the largest tyre in two or three minutes, thus saving time and obviating much tiresome back-breaking toil. The Cylinder can be had from our Stockists in all parts of the country.

Finally, never travel without one of our compact repair outfits, which contains everything necessary for the temporary repair of cover or tube.

MICHELIN

42-53, SUSSEX PLACE,
SOUTH KENSINGTON,
LONDON, S.W.

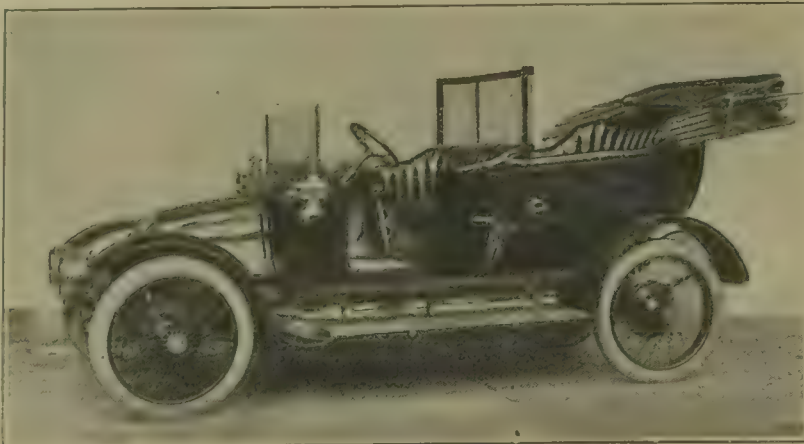


words, let us hope that the "Banting" to which the aeroplane engine has been, and is being, subjected may reflect and return on the car engine as long. Motorists do not, of course, desire the extreme feather-weights of the aeroplane, and castor-oil lubrication therewith; but as car engines go to-day, there is certainly too much avoirdupois about them. One engine, originally designed for aeroplanes, will shortly be fitted to a car, and that is the extremely ingenious and practical two-cycle N.E.C. engine of the New Engine Company, which, by its combination of Roots blower, etc., becomes as a four-cylinder two cycle more than the equivalent of a four-cycle eight. Moreover, its weight is about one-third of the normal.

No tour, short or long, should be undertaken without forethought as to the provision of spares; and as engine and other mechanical failures are the exception to-day, it is to preparation for tyre troubles that we should address ourselves. Properly provided against, tyre troubles should give no concern; and in order to make such provision, any of my readers about to tour at home or abroad should write to the Dunlop-Pneumatic Tyre Company, Ltd., 14, Regent Street, London,

for a copy of that company's most useful advisory and instruction book, which, curiously enough, has no other title than—"Season 1910—Dunlop British-made Tyres." Armed with this admirable production, and

acknowledgment of the discursive nature of his book, which makes up in enthusiasm for what it lacks in sequence and, to be perfectly frank, in style. If "The Spirit of the Downs" left an impression of mere book-making, there would be nothing in the writing to atone for the fault, but Mr. Beckett is clearly devoted to the country he writes about, and most readers will agree that his faults may be forgiven *quia multum amavit*. In the volume before us Mr. Beckett has failed to express all he feels, but leaves us without any doubt about the depth of his feeling or the sincerity of his aim. Among the chapters of greater interest "A South Down Saturnalia" (dealing with the Guy Fawkes celebrations in the old Sussex town of Lewes) takes a prominent place, and the chapter on the wheatear ("The Bird of Downland") will appeal to naturalists. Mr. Stanley Inchbold's illustrations are as effective as the limitations of the three-colour process and reduction to the limits of the printed page permit, and lovers of Downland will doubtless forget and forgive the volume's shortcomings for the sake of the excellent spirit in which the work has been carried out, both by the writer and his *compagnon de voyage*.



AS SUPPLIED TO THE WAR OFFICE: A 15.9 H.P. ARROL-JOHNSTON CAR.
The above is one of the 15.9 h.p. cars supplied to the War Office by the New Arrol-Johnston Car Company, of Paisley. It is a standard car fitted with detachable wire wheels.

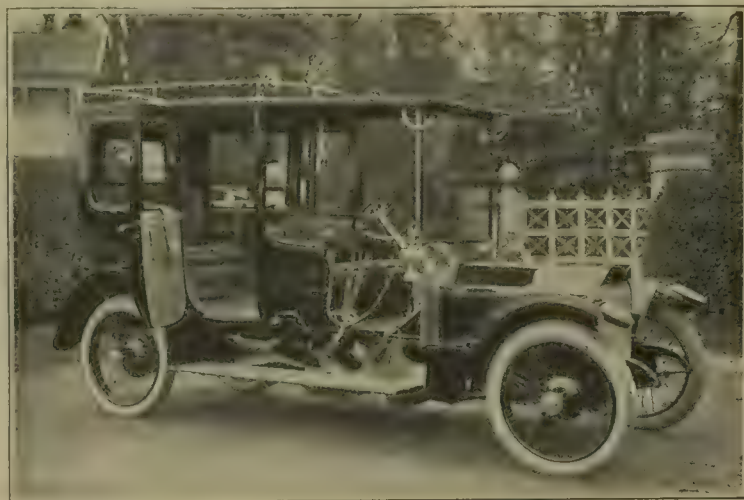


SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR DOCTORS: A NEW 16 H.P. HUMBER CAR WITH A TWO-SEATED COUPÉ BODY.

This car, which is specially designed for the requirements of the medical profession, has just been placed on the market by Messrs. Humber, Limited, the famous cycle and motor-car firm of Coventry.

advised thereby, the motorist is as far preserved from tyre annoyances as may be.

"The Spirit of the Downs." Lovers of the Down country will doubtless welcome Mr. Arthur Beckett's book, "The Spirit of the Downs," illustrated in colour by Mr. Stanley Inchbold, and published by Messrs. Methuen. The author deals at some length with the historical aspect of the Down country, and then, accompanied by the artist, travels from the Hampshire borders to Beachy Head. There is no very close connection between the various parts of Mr. Beckett's story; in fact, the volume is largely composed of papers contributed from time to time to various journals, and they do not unite very readily. But the author disarms criticism by frank



THE LATEST TYPE OF "WOLSELEY": A 24-30 H.P. SIX-CYLINDER LIMOUSINE CAR.

The chassis of this car, just turned out by the Wolseley Tool and Motor Car Company, of Birmingham, is their new 24-30 h.p. six-cylinder, fitted with a Limousine body, painted in dark blue with fine red lines. The metal work is finished in nickel.

The favourite Whisky for the flask.

The rare combination of purity and flavour, with the mellowness only obtained by a perfected maturity, makes USHER'S Whisky unmatched in quality and unequalled in reputation amongst those who are competent to judge.

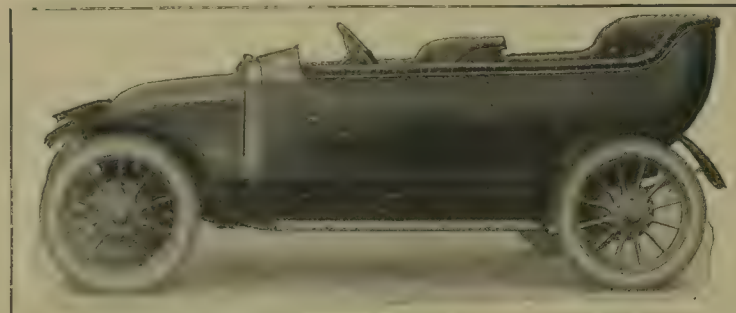
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Obtainable all over the World at leading Clubs, Hotels and Restaurants.

ANDREW USHER & Co., Distillers, EDINBURGH.
London & Export Agents: Frank Bailey & Co., 59, Mark Lane, E.C.



The Arrol-Johnston car as selected by H.M. War Office. With Torpedo Body and 815 x 105 Dunlops, £375.



THE NEW ARROL-JOHNSTON CAR CO., LTD., PAISLEY.
THE LONG ACRE AUTOCAR CO., LTD., 24-5, LONG ACRE, W.C.

WEDDING GIFTS

which supersede inkstands, are much more acceptable, and with which even duplication will be appreciated—

'SWAN' Fountpens

Gold "SWANS" are rich gifts:—

The prices are FIVE GUINEAS plain, up to £20, set with precious stones. One often sees more money spent on gifts which have no manner of practical use, while a Gold "Swan" will convey a high compliment with practical help.

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Branches: 93, Cheapside, E.C.; 95a, Regent St., W.; 3, Exchange St., MANCHESTER; 10, Rue Neuve, BRUSSELS; Brentano's, 37, Ave. de l'Opéra, PARIS; and at NEW YORK and CHICAGO. **SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS AND JEWELLERS.**

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from a doubtful investment into a profitable, useful part of your home? Why not make it the greatest source of pleasure for all the members of your family? Everyone loves Music. Music cheers everyone and brightens every home. It pays to be cheerful. All that is necessary is to exchange your piano for Kastner's ingenious invention, the

AUTOPIANO

To do so is quite a simple matter, and with allowance of full value for your present piano the cost is very small. There is no more need for silent pianofortes or for cabinet players in front of pianos. The "Autopiano" action does not interfere with the hand playing on the keyboard, and whether you are musical or not, it enables you instantly to play over 20,000 different pieces, your favourite melodies, &c., in the most artistic individual style. No electrical or mechanical appliances to get out of order. Satisfaction guaranteed.



The "Kastner Autopiano" plays 65 or 88 notes, or both, and is equipped with the patent "CORRECTOGUIDE," the "SOLOIST" MELODY ACCENTOR, KASTNER Patent FLEXIBLE FINGERS, and RELIANCE MOTOR. It possesses the most beautiful singing, flute-like tone, and absolute durability. No matter where you reside, we will gladly give you an estimate.

Kindly Write immediately for Catalogue A 5, giving further details, also Prices for Cash or Instalments.

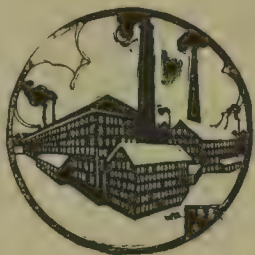
KASTNER & CO., Ltd.,

The Autopiano
Kastner & Co. Ltd.

Insist upon seeing this Trade Mark.

34-35-36, MARGARET STREET,
(Cavendish Square Corner),
LONDON, W.

(Second turning on left going from Oxford Circus towards Queen's Hall.)



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World-renowned for quality & value.

High-grade goods possessing designs that please, and presenting the finest appearance. As supplied by us to the following Hotels—

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Prices for Table Cloths, "Queen Anne" Period.

2 by 2 yds., 13/8; 2 by 2½ yds., 17/1 each
Napkins to correspond, ¾ by ¾ yd. Per doz. 29/6

Some other designs in Table Linen:

P. 48.—Ferns & Ivy, Ivy-leaf filling, Border on Table
P. 49.—Bramble & Blackberry border, with Centre piece
P. 50.—Shamrock Border and Centre; Border on Table
P. 51.—Lily & Rose Groups with Centre, Border on Table

Prices of each design the same, viz:

Table Cloths, 2 by 2 yds., 13/6, 2 by 2½ yds., 16/11 each
Napkins, to match, ¾ by ¾ yd., 20/- doz., ¾ by ¾ yd., 27/6 doz.

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trade, it is acknowledged that greater value than the 1910 Pattern construction CONTINENTAL TYRES cannot be obtained.

¶ Every detail in their manufacture is followed to produce them in the best possible way. The rubber and fabric are of the very finest material, and on every point the tyres prove their right to the title of "THE BEST THING ON WHEELS."

¶ Continuous road-testing proves to us that these tyres are capable of withstanding the most severe service, and will give far greater mileage than any other tyre on the market. We recommend them to motorists desiring speed, safety, and comfort, and guarantee them to greatly reduce the usual Tyre expense.

"SPECIFY" Continental Tyres:

and see that they are fitted. List free on request.

CONTINENTAL TYRE & RUBBER CO. (GREAT BRITAIN), Ltd.
102-108, Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.

LITERATURE.

The Passing of Morocco.

sions of it—the one and the one that is known only to European Governments and a few close observers who have given the country's problems and prospects years of consideration. This latter version is, of course, the more dramatic one, and concerns this country nearly, for until the time when Great Britain deliberately sacrificed Morocco for the sake of a free hand in Egypt and the Anglo-French Entente, the British Fleet remained the available guardian of Moroccan independence. It may be that in years to come Lord Cromer will write his memoirs, and then, should the Foreign Office permit, much that is hidden will be revealed. As long as diplomacy in Downing Street and the Quai d'Orsay strove for mastery in the Shereefian Empire, the progress of events was veiled; but since the Franco-British Convention was signed by Lord Lansdowne and M. Paul Cambon in 1904, and the Act of Algiers was signed by the plenipotentiaries assembled opposite Gibraltar under the presidency of the late Duke of Almadovar del Rio, Moorish history has been seen in the making. Few people have seen it more closely or more intelligently than Mr. E. Ashmead Bartlett, whose record of recent events, entitled "The Passing of the Shereefian Empire," has

The story of Morocco in the last few years is one of extraordinary interest, and there are two versions of it that pass current in the Press,

been published by Blackwood. The author witnessed the campaign carried on from the ruins of Cañablanca by General Drude and General d'Amade, and he sets down the truth about it in a fashion that is worthy of all praise. When Abdel Aziz had lost his kingdom, and his half-brother Moulay el Hafid reigned in his

them. Last year, soon after the attempt of some Spanish concessionaires and highly placed company-promoters to enforce mining rights they had received from a discredited Pretender, the notorious Bu Hamara, had brought about the campaign in the Riff country, the author went to Melilla to join the Spanish force as Reuter's Special Correspondent. He saw the campaign to its comparatively futile end, followed it with the trained eye of one who has watched Russian, Japanese, and French soldiers in the field; and sums up his opinion of the Spanish army, which conducted the campaign with courage and humanity, by declaring that for purposes of a European war it is a negligible quantity. No book written about Morocco in recent years has shown a better grasp of facts or a sounder judgment of the forces at work in what was down to a few years ago Africa's last great independent Empire.

"Roodcreens and Roodlofts."

Seven years seem but a brief time, even doubled by the contemporaneous work of two experts, for the preparation of such a monumental work as "Rood-screen and Roodlofts" (St. Isaac Pitman). Mr. Frederick Bligh Bond, F.R.I.B.A., answers for the historical essay on screenwork, which composes the first volume. He deals with the evolutionary history of this important and symbolical branch of ecclesiastical and liturgical architecture, and it is on the point of its origin that he confesses an opinion different, in a few particulars, from that of his colleague, Dom Bede Camm, of the Order of St. Benedict. Mr. Bond is

(Continued overleaf.)



OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION OF THE DEATH OF KING EDWARD POSTED OUTSIDE BUCKINGHAM PALACE: READING THE FINAL BULLETIN EARLY ON SATURDAY MORNING LAST.

Although King Edward died at a quarter to twelve on Friday night of last week, it was some time before the final bulletin announcing the death was posted outside Buckingham Palace. When it was set up, indeed, it was generally known in London that his Majesty had passed away. The actual bulletin, which was signed by Sir Francis Laking, Sir James Reid, Sir Douglas Powell, and Dr. Bertrand Dawson, read: "Buckingham Palace, May 6, 1910, 11.50 p.m. His Majesty the King breathed his last at 11.45 to-night, in the presence of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Princess Royal (Duchess of Fife), Princess Victoria, and Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll)."

stead, Mr. Ashmead Bartlett went to Fez and negotiated with the new Sultan for mining rights that would have been worth untold millions had he been able to secure

its origin that he confesses an opinion different, in a few particulars, from that of his colleague, Dom Bede Camm, of the Order of St. Benedict. Mr. Bond is

ELLIMAN'S

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ROYAL for ANIMALS
See the Elliman E.F.A. Booklet,
UNIVERSAL for HUMAN USE
See the Elliman R.E.P. Booklet,
found enclosed with
bottles of ELLIMAN'S
THE NAME IS ELLIMAN.

SMITH'S

Glasgow Mixture

The Rivals

SOLD IN THREE STRENGTHS—
MILD, MEDIUM and FULL
5d. per oz. 10d. per 2-oz. 1/8 per 1-lb.

"Glasgow Mixture" Cigarettes 10 for 3d.



"Our
Secret of Success
is the Apple."

Whiteway's Cyders are made from the
natural juice of Prime Vintage Apples.
They are light, pleasant, invigorating,
and healthful. Supplied to H.M. the King,
and many members of the Royal Family.
Suitable for export, and for every climate.

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WHITEWAY'S CYDERS

ARTISTIC GLASSHOUSES.



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MODERATE PRICES.

EXCELLENT MATERIAL.

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Black Ink ONLY on a Yellow
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bought the business, with the receipt, trade mark, and
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distinctively an authority on church architecture, being, among other things, the honorary Diocesan Architect for Bath and Wells. Dom Camm has behind him the knowledge first fostered on the precipitous rock of Subiaco in the Sabine Mountain, continued on the summit of Monte Cassino, and brought down to date in the seclusion of Somersetshire meadows, at Downside Monastery. Their research has been so thorough that the preparations of a lifetime must be added to the seven years of actual collection, in our estimate of the time necessary for such a work. For the first idea of rood-screens, Mr. Bond has, of course, to appeal to Rome, but his history takes him to Sicily, to Byzantium, across to the near East, and brings him through Germany, France, Flanders, and Spain, to the sanctuaries of Norman and Gothic England. Rood-screens bewilder us by their infinite differences and their diversity of beauty. Not literature itself contains more of the thoughts of man, and the art of painting takes a secondary place, in the opinion of some, in comparison with this creative art of sculpture - architecture. It is, we need scarcely add, by means of abundant illustrations that the work of Mr. Bond and Dom Camm appeals to the mind of the unprofessional reader, and all times and places are represented in these

pages. England plays an important part in spite of the destruction that followed the edict of 1644 "for the taking away of all organs." Organs being very frequently placed upon the roodscreen, the result is plain; and when the screen itself was left

"A Summer on the Canadian Prairie."

Binnie - Clark (Edward Arnold), which describes how two sisters (one a journalist)

It is a little difficult to class "A Summer on the Canadian Prairie," by Georgina Binnie - Clark (Edward Arnold), which describes how two sisters (one a journalist) go out and join a brother who is farming in a remote district, and their various hardships and vicissitudes. The book is obviously a record of actual experiences, and there is no plot, yet it possesses some of the characteristics of a novel. We are plunged at the outset, for instance, into a conversation on board a liner; and there are no preliminary explanations, usual in a travel-book, introducing the reader to the author and to the other people mentioned in the book, or indicating its general scope. We are not told whether the characters appear under their own names or not. A good deal of the dialogue, moreover, might take place anywhere, having no *raison d'être* but its own intellectual qualities, and there is rather too much dilation on the petty incidents of travel before the soil of the prairie is reached. Once there, however, the book gives a fresh and vivid picture of daily life on a Canadian farm. The illustrations consist of eight photographs, including a view of Fort Qu'Appelle, which indicates the neighbourhood where the scene is laid.



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standing the sculptures or carvings upon the lower parts were defaced, apparently by private enterprise.

view of Fort Qu'Appelle, which indicates the neighbourhood where the scene is laid.

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... THE FIFTH ...

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1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	13. B to Kt 2nd	B to Kt 2nd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	14. Q to Q 3rd	
3. P to K 3rd	P to B 3rd	White's assault is a model of a series of directives. Every shot hits the mark, and rapidly crumbles away the enemy's resistance.	
4. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd	15. Q R to K sq	P to Kt 3rd
5. Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to Q 2nd	16. B to B sq	Kt to R 4th
6. B to Q 3rd	B to Q 3rd	17. R takes P	K to Kt 2nd
7. Castles	Castles		
8. P to K 4th	P takes K P		
9. Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt		
10. B takes Kt	Kt to B 3rd		

Black does not handle the situation well. With P to K B 4th he might have had a strongly defensive position. The text move only helps him.

11. B to B 2nd P to K R 3rd
12. P to Q Kt 3rd P to Q Kt 3rd

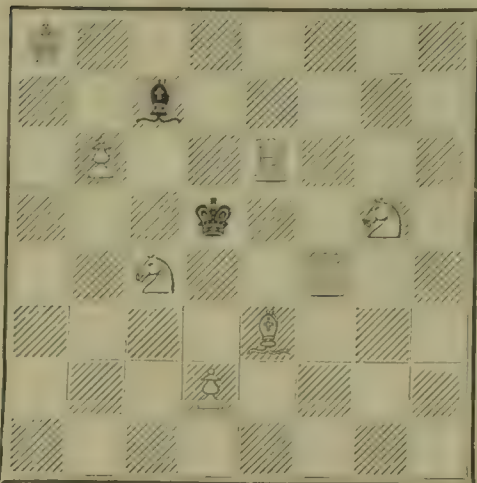
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 3441.—BY C. H. MORANO.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt to K 6th B or P moves
2. Kt to B 4th K takes Kt
3. Q to Kt 3rd, mate
If Black play 1. K to Kt 5th, 2. Q takes B (ch); and 3. Kt mates.

PROBLEM No. 3444.—BY A. W. DANIEL.

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BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

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All civilised nations have been profoundly moved by the news of King Edward's death, and have expressed their sorrow in a spontaneous outburst of sympathy. From all parts of the world have come messages of condolence and of eulogy. The feeling of France, of other countries the one which had most reason to hold King Edward dear, is voiced in the remark of a Parisian concierge: "La France a perdu un grand ami." In Germany, where King Edward won all hearts during his visit to Berlin early last year, the tidings were received with widespread regret, and the Kaiser has issued special orders to the German Navy to honour his uncle's memory with due signs of mourning. All the other nations of Europe have followed suit, the youngest in point of political history no less than those of ancient renown. The Turkish Parliament (latest offspring of the "Mother of Parliaments") sent a message of regret at the death of him who was the greatest of constitutional monarchs. From all parts of the Empire and from the United States, heartfelt messages of grief have come. It is hardly too much to say that in King Edward the whole world has lost a friend.

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ART NOTES.

A LITTLE-NOTICED reform, but one that will spell great changes at Burlington House if it prevails there, is the grouping together of the pictures from one brush. The scheme has been timorously inaugurated: in Gallery XII. two canvases by Mr. George Henry have been hung side by side; and, in this case, there is small sense in the conjunction, save that the tones of one work by Mr. Henry do not leap murderously at the tones of another work by the same artist. The pretty person who listens at the window in "The Nightingale" gazes high above the frame of "Captain Villiers Stuart"; but that is one of the unavoidable inconveniences of the jumble, from a social point of view, on the Academy's walls. Very happy is the placing, in Gallery I., of Mr. Clausen's "Wood-Nymph" beside the same painter's "From a London Back-Window in Winter." The nymph born, as we judge her, in the woods of Barbizon, and reared among Botticelli's olive-groves—is innocent of any knowledge of chimneys and back-gardens, but the picture of her consorts well with the picture of the tumbled scene hidden somewhere behind a St. John's Wood frontage.

It had been very much better if the same system of hanging had been accorded the two lovely landscapes of Mr. Adrian Stokes, the new Associate. Mr. Stokes, as many think, has waited over-long for his honours; perhaps the higher Academical rank will follow with compensating speed, or the election of his brother, Mr. Leonard Stokes, the architect of the Central Telephone Exchange in Gerard Street, may serve instead. The chequer-board system of decoration still obtains for the main part. The most beautiful and astonishing of Mr. Sargent's four landscapes is hung between two portraits, the one by Mr. Oulless of Mr. Edward Living, the other by Sir Luke Fildes of Mr. George Alexander. Both are speaking likenesses; but so is Mr. Sargent's picture of rushing water and scattered rocks, and the conversation of the three together is disconcerting.

In many ways the picture of the year is the late Mr. Swan's "The Cold North." Polar bears and floating ice are commonly associated in our minds with the "Zoo" or the triumphs of the stage-carpenter at Drury Lane. Peary's lantern-slides have helped our conception of the real thing, but Mr. Swan did not need them. Working well within reach of both Drury Lane and the "Zoo," he has produced a picture that

the beauty of last summer's "Mrs. Moss Cockle." The white furs and emerald of that canvas are replaced by a glass paper-weight and strewn letters, and although these are no less charming than the feminine accessories, the face in Lord Blyth's picture is not so sensitively rendered.

Less interesting is the same painter's portrait of Mr. Abbey. It is neither true Orchardson nor true Abbey. But both sitter and painter are admirably represented in Mr. Maurice Greiffenhagen's "Maurice Hewlett, Esq." Shouldered into a corner of Gallery II., it is nevertheless conspicuous for restrained strength of colour and technique. The colour, it may be thought, is even too carefully kept in hand, as if Mr. Greiffenhagen while he set his palette were thinking of his past triumphs as an illustrator in black-and-white. Still more mournful in tone is Sir W. B. Richmond's decoratively conceived composition of "Eve." Here again is a canvas placed as if the Hanging Committee had decided to punish dark pictures by putting them into the corner. In vain we search Sir William's canvas for a signature. Prominent in a recent fracas of attribution, he should know better than to run the risk of confusing posterity with a picture that, after a little knocking about, will bear as much semblance of the seventeenth as of the twentieth century. Mr. Wetherbee must again be mentioned as a contributor of works of rare beauty.



A BEAUTY SPOT ON THE PARIS-ORLEANS RAILWAY: A LOVELY VILLAGE OF AUVERGNE, NEAR CONDAT.

As is evident from our photograph, the Paris-Orleans line passes through some delightful scenery. Many holiday-makers will doubtless feel moved to seek out the pretty village of St. Amandin, which is accessible from Condat Station, on the line between Bort and Neussargues. The railway reaches the plateaus of Cantal, and the wooded valleys of the Rhue, the Allanche, and the Sumène.

carries us away from anything that the homely eye could have imagined. But Mr. Swan had imagination, and he forces us to share it. We are glad to think that this picture is probably destined for a public gallery.

The portrait of the year, also a posthumous work, is Orchardson's "Lord Blyth of Blythwood." It has not

theless, she shows in a case in the same gallery a charmingly delicate example of Western writing. Other good manuscripts are shown, and Mrs. Sydney Cockerell exhibits examples of such illumination as she alone can conceive and execute. Mrs. Neville Lytton's statuettes of Blenheim spaniels and Arab ponies give the actions of her models to the life.

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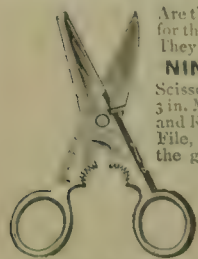
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated July 19, 1900), with two codicils, of the EARL OF LATHOM, of Lathom House, Ormskirk, Lancashire, who died at sea on March 15, has been proved by the Earl of Derby and Guy Stephenson, the value of the property amounting to £101,251. The testator gives furniture of the value of £2000 and the income from two sums of £10,000 each to his wife during widowhood, and, subject thereto, in trust for his daughters while spinsters, and then to follow the trust of the residue; £100 each to the executors; £50 each to his sisters; £100 to his agent, George Roper; and legacies to servants. Certain pictures and plate are to devolve as heirlooms, and the residue of the estate he leaves in trust for his son on attaining twenty-one years of age.

The will (dated Dec. 8, 1909) of MR. OWEN OWEN, of 37, Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead, and Tan-y-loel, Penmaenmawr, who died on March 27, is now proved, the value of the real and personal estate amounting to £463,568. The testator gives the Garthgwynion estate to his son Harold; £1000, all personal and domestic effects, the use of his residences, and £2000 a year to his wife; £5000 debenture stock to his brother William Price Owen; 10,000 shares in Owen Owen, Ltd., to Ida Margaret Greig; 1000 shares to each of the children of his sisters Jane Barrow Clough and Elizabeth Davies; £1000 each to the University Colleges of Wales at Bangor and Aberystwith; £1000 to the employees' fund at his firm; £40,000 shares to each of his children; and legacies to relatives, executors, and persons in his employ. All other his property is to be held in trust for his children.

The will (dated Jan. 1, 1908), with two codicils, of MR. ARTHUR FRASER WALTER, of Bearwood, Wokingham, chairman of the *Times* Company, who died on Feb. 22, has been proved by his sons, John Walter and Stephen Walter, the value of the estate amounting to £287,403. The testator gives £1500 a year to his wife; £23,500 to his son Stephen; £10,000 each to his daughters Dorothy and Olive; £250 each to the executors; and the residue to his son John.

The will and four codicils of MR. HENRY HILTON, of 39, Parkside, Knightsbridge, S.W., formerly of Preston House, Eccles, silk-manufacturer, have been proved by his son and Captain Walter Pepys, the value of the estate amounting to £101,135. The testator gives £500, the household and personal effects, and during widowhood an annuity of £1500 to his wife; £20,000 to each child born after May 16, 1895; and all his real estate in trust for his son Horace Anwyl. The residue is to be divided into ten parts, four of which he gives to his son and three in trust for each of his daughters—Evelyn Maud, and Gladys.

The will and codicil of MR. JOHN UPSON, of Vale Mascal, Hollington Park, St. Leonards, who died on Oct. 21, are now proved, the value of the property being

£96,726. The testator gives numerous house properties specifically to his children and their issue; £1000 each to his two daughters; £1000 each to John R. Upson and Dudley M. Upson; and the residue to his son Frederick William Upson.

The will of MR. EDWARD HYDE GREG, D.L., J.P., of Quarry Bank, Styal, Wilmslow, Chester, who died on Feb. 13, has been proved by five of his sons, the value of the estate being £85,073. The testator gives the policies

property to his children. All real and leasehold estate he leaves to his sons.

The will (dated Oct. 25, 1909) of the HON. MARY THERESA BURDETT O'GRADY, of Duffield Park, Derby, who died on Jan. 12, is now proved, the value of the estate being £89,061. The testatrix gives the property comprised in certain settlements to her husband for life, and then, as to one moiety, to her brother, George W. T. Coventry, and the other to her nephews, Gilbert William Coventry and Richard George Coventry. She also gives £300 and an annuity of £200 to her brother; £100 each to her nieces, Violet Gordon, Geraldine McKean, and Bertha FitzRoy; £100 each to Captain Henry V. Brooke, Dr. Malden, and her godchildren; and the residue to her husband, the Hon. Frederick Standish O'Grady.

The will of DAME ANNE WILLS, widow of Sir Frederick Wills, Bt., of 9, Kensington Palace Gardens, who died at Cannes on Feb. 12, has been proved by her sons, Sir Gilbert A. H. Wills, Bt., and Frederick N. H. Wills and Hugh Adams, the value of the property being £20,414. The testatrix gives £200 per annum to her brother James Hamilton; £100 a year to her brother Herbert William Hamilton; jewels, plate, etc., to members of her family; and the residue to her children.

The will of MR. PASCOE FENWICK, of 5, Lansdowne Crescent, Kensington, who died on March 2, has been proved, and the value of the property sworn at £51,599. The testator gives £500 to the Gravesend Hospital; £500 to the Albert Memorial Fund in connection with the St. Thomas's Almshouses; £3000 to his nephew, Henry Reeve; legacies to nieces and others; and the residue to his wife.

The will and codicil of LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HENRY ROBERT YATES BROWNE, late R.A., of 2, Queen Street, Mayfair, who died on March 15, have been proved, and the value of the property sworn at £45,993. The testator bequeaths £500 each to his nephew and niece, Hardinge Lathom Browne and Millicent Browne; £100 to Lady Binning; £100 each to Violet Needham, Edith Pratt, and Lena Needham; and a gold cigarette-case and light-box to Colonel Lord Binning. All other his property he leaves to his wife for life; and then certain pictures and his two cases of military badges are to go to the Naval and Military Club; and the residue divided between his two brothers.

The following important wills have been proved—

Mr. James Hornsby, D.L., Laxton Park, Northampton, and of Grantham, Lincoln	£112,978
Mr. Christopher Jenkins Dibb, Heathfield, Bowden, Chester	£45,229
Rev. George Middleton Athorpe, Dinnington Hall, Rotherham, Yorks	£39,460
Mr. Frederick William Primrose, 26, Arundel Road, Eastbourne	£30,506
Mr. Alfred Woodcock, Meie Road, Leicester	£32,494
Violet, Countess Cowley, Church Leys, Rearsby, Leicester	£2596



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of insurance on his life in the Scottish Widows and Scottish Provident Societies to his sons Edward Hyde, Alexander Robert Hyde, and John Tylston; £3000 to his daughter Beatrice; £250 to John Hewitt; small legacies to servants; and the residue of the personal

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BELOVED OF HIS PEOPLE: HIS LATE MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.

BORN AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, NOVEMBER 9, 1841; DIED AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, MAY 6, 1910.

FROM THE PHOTOGRAPH BY BARON DE MEYER.

THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS RECORD
OF THE
LIFE AND REIGN
OF
EDWARD THE SEVENTH

BEING AN ILLUSTRATED SURVEY OF THE
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Edward the Seventh: his Life & Reign.

EDWARD VII. will go down the splendid stream of English history as having accomplished greater things during his nine years of reign than any of his predecessors, although blessed with far more than that brief space of time—as time is counted in the story of the world—were able to do for the country of which they were in turn the wise and beneficent rulers.

On that fateful—many felt, that fatal—day, Jan. 21, 1901, when Queen Victoria ended the longest and the most wonderful reign in our island story, the Empire was still in the throes of a mighty overseas struggle of which no man could then foretell the end. Our relations with the greater Continental countries were also far from satisfactory—how unsatisfactory only those statesmen and the diplomats who lived through such anxious moments during the South African War are aware.

As if with a magic wand, Edward VII. created harmony, and soon he became known, not only in our own

country, but in France, in Germany, and in Russia, by the splendid title of "The Peacemaker."

This purports to be only a brief account of our late beloved Sovereign's reign, but it is impossible to deal, however cursorily, with those nine years of marvellous achievement without recalling the fact of how completely the future King kept in the shadow of the throne during his sixty years of apprenticeship. In this connection the writer is able to tell a very moving and hitherto

unpublished story. When serving as member of one of the innumerable committees dealing with the public welfare with which the then Prince of Wales occupied his working leisure, the question arose of dismissing with a pension a faithful servant of the public who had reached the age of sixty. The official in question greatly desired to retain his post, and when the matter was being discussed, the then Prince of Wales, looking round at his colleagues, observed very quietly, "I hope we shall see our way to

granting this gentleman's request, as I could tell you of more than one case when a man has found himself unable to begin his career till he had reached the age of sixty!" Popular as was the Prince of Wales, so little was really known of him when he became Sovereign that, at the time, not even the most devoted and optimistic of his late Majesty's innumerable friends foresaw how glorious was to be, not only his reign, but his reigning.

King Edward's first speech to his Privy

Council was, characteristically, both dignified and modest, and it closed with the words, "I trust to Parliament and the nation to support me in the arduous duties which now devolve upon me by my inheritance, and to which I am determined to devote my whole strength during the remainder of my life."

I have spoken of magic, and truly there seemed something other than merely human in the way in which Edward VII., by his single-heartedness, rare common



KING EDWARD FOLLOWING THE GUN-CARRIAGE ON WHICH HIS OWN REMAINS WILL REST:
PASSING THROUGH WINDSOR AS QUEEN VICTORIA'S CHIEF MOURNER, FEBRUARY 2, 1901.

sense, and the tact for which he was to become famous, brought peace where there had been but sullen disorder. The King had always taken an enthusiastic interest in Greater Britain, in that England Beyond the Seas where his first thought as King was to send his beloved surviving son, and at a moment when he must have longed for that son's support and sympathy. It is on record that when alluding to the Duke of Cornwall and York's forthcoming Colonial tour tears for a moment dimmed King Edward's eyes.

The reign opened by peace being finally declared in South Africa, and it is an open secret that the late Sovereign took from the very first a generous view of the South African problem, and that he welcomed with intense satisfaction the gradual fusion of the two races which had been so alien the one to the other. Much else that was wise and beneficent, though hidden from the general public, was accomplished by the new Sovereign during that first year.

Nineteen Hundred and Two began most auspiciously. Already Edward the Seventh's relations with various Continental Sovereigns, who were either related to our royal family or who had been close friends of the Sovereign as Prince of Wales, had become of a closer nature. And it was expected that the Coronation would be the most magnificent spectacle the civilised world had ever seen. Then suddenly, on the very day before that fixed for the national event, there was issued the astounding news of the King's perilous illness!

his life. We all remember the extraordinary depth of suspense and anxiety which was felt, not only throughout our own land, but throughout the world, during those anxious days. It was said by those in a position to know that the King's danger was then far greater than it had been during his illness just thirty years before. How magnificently the late Sovereign faced the terrible operation, and how complete was his recovery, now belong to



KING EDWARD'S FIRST ACT: SUBSCRIBING THE OATH FOR THE SECURITY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, JANUARY 23, 1901.

history. The effect of the mind on the body is still an unsolved mystery, but none can doubt that in the late Sovereign's case he owed much to his own "will to live."

On the eve of the postponed Coronation the King published a very touching message "to my People," in which he alluded to "the inconvenience and trouble" his illness had caused them. The concluding sentence ran: "I now offer up my deepest gratitude to Divine Providence for having preserved my life, and given me strength to fulfil the important duties which devolve upon me as the Sovereign of this great Empire."

That same autumn the British Court began that splendid series of receptions of foreign Sovereigns which has played so great a part in making easy the path of our diplomacy, the German Emperor—the eldest child, be it never forgotten, of King Edward's much-loved elder sister—and the late King of Portugal both being entertained by King Edward and Queen Alexandra.

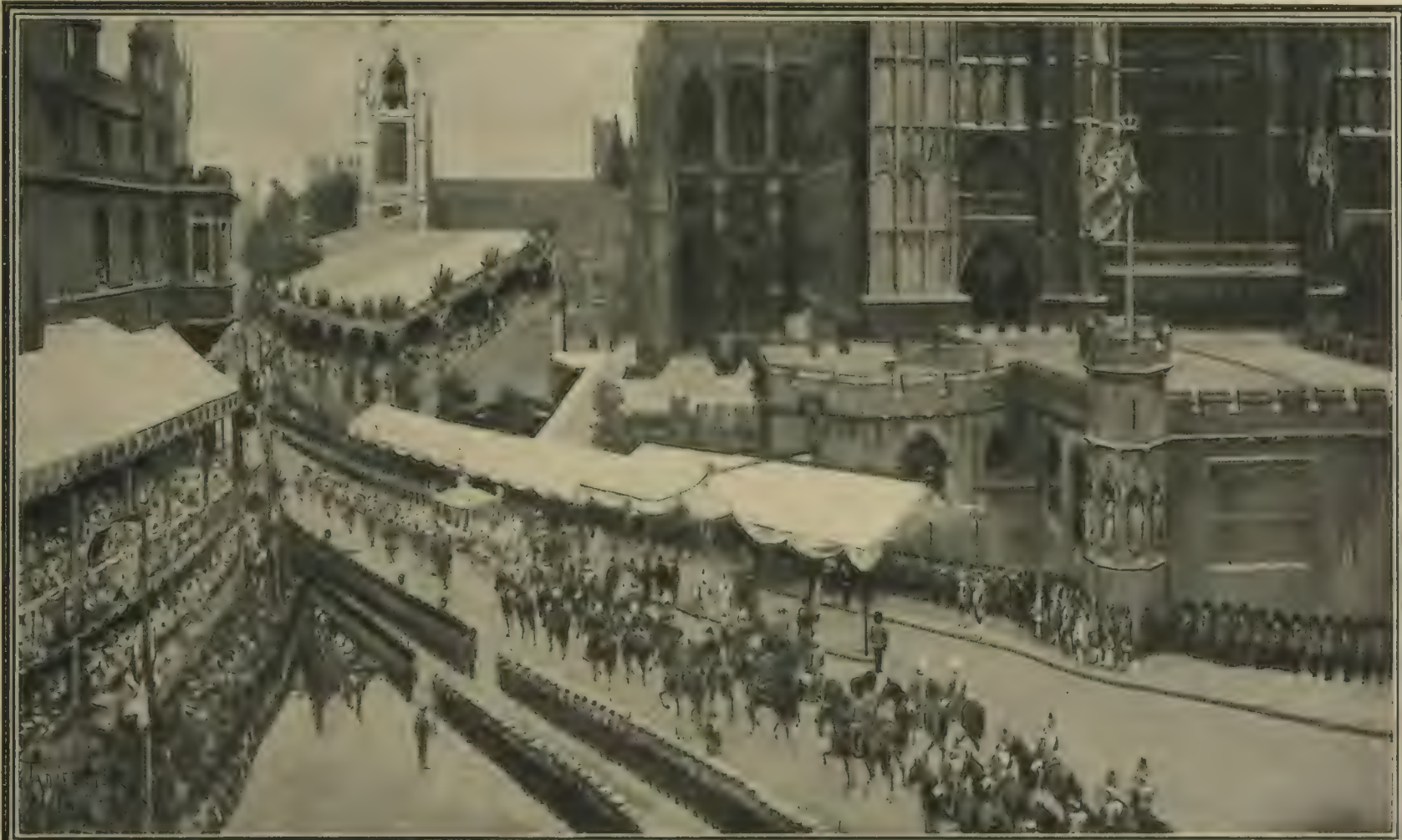
Nineteen Hundred and Three saw King Edward's first visit to Ireland as Sovereign: as Prince of Wales the late Sovereign had never lost an opportunity of showing his sincere affection for the sister isle. Several of his close personal friends were Irishmen; he often made somewhat extensive purchases of horses from Irish breeders; and to the very end he was keenly interested in all those Parliamentary measures which had for



"GOD BLESS YOU, MY SON": KING EDWARD GREETING THE PRINCE OF WALES AFTER HIS HOMAGE AT THE CORONATION, AUGUST 9, 1902.

King Edward, one of whose most striking characteristics was his possession of an exceptional degree of the fine old British virtue of pluck, had intended up to the last moment to play his part at the ceremony which would consecrate him as all his predecessors had been consecrated. But his sufferings were so acute that it became obvious that a surgical operation was the only hope of saving

KING EDWARD'S GLORIOUS CORONATION.



UNENDING GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE: THE PLASTER ANNEXE TO WESTMINSTER ABBEY FOR KING EDWARD'S CORONATION, AUGUST 1902.



KING EDWARD CROWNED AND ENTHRONED: THE SUPREME MOMENT OF THE CORONATION, AUGUST 9, 1902.

object what the King himself described in an address to the Belfast Corporation as "the peaceful and equitable settlement of the land controversy." It may be as well to state here that the following year saw yet another visit of their Majesties to Ireland, and on this occasion the King, throwing off some of the state generally associated with a royal visit, took special pains to enter into the actual life of those whom he himself once described to a foreign friend as being "the most artistically gifted of my many Peoples."

To return to the year 1903. Certainly the most important of the innumerable, and often very fatiguing, journeys which our late beloved Sovereign took during his reign in the hope of conciliating the peace of the world, took place that year. That was King Edward's first visit, since his Accession, to Paris. It is an open secret

even greater triumph for our late Sovereign's diplomacy than had been his own cordial reception in the French capital, for it was during the President's stay in London that were settled the terms of the happily named "Agreement" which was not actually signed till the April of the following year.

During the last six years King Edward was, we may say, constantly in France. It was there that he spent his last happy holiday. He had personal friends in every section of Parisian society, and he was respected by even the most violent and advanced "Reds," who realised that he was, as they rather prettily put it in one of their Socialist organs, "Le Roi Pacificateur." In this connection it may not be amiss to state very plainly that King Edward was, in the most loyal sense of the word,



KING EDWARD'S FIRST ENTRY AS SOVEREIGN INTO THE CITY OF LONDON; THE CITY SWORD PRESENTED BY THE LORD MAYOR AT TEMPLE BAR, OCTOBER 24, 1902.

that his late Majesty, who had always been exceedingly fond of France and of the French people, had been deeply pained by the lack of French sympathy shown to England during the Boer War. The British Sovereign was, however, earnestly desirous to find himself once more on his old cordial, and even affectionate, terms with our nearest neighbours. It was soon discovered that the French people were equally anxious for a real *rapprochement* with our King and country, and never was any foreign Sovereign, not even the Emperor of Russia, received with such enthusiasm as was Edward VII. when he visited Paris in 1903.

It is from that memorable visit that may be really dated the Entente Cordiale. It was not long before the French President and that noted statesman, M. Delcassé, paid a return visit to the King. This was in some ways an

constitutional monarch. Sir Edward Grey, than whom there is no more truthful statesman, paid, only last year, a noble tribute to our late Sovereign: "Let me say that there has been no Sovereign who has adhered more closely, rigidly, and consistently to every constitutional practice than the present King. . . . The King's visits abroad have, I think, been exceedingly valuable to the foreign policy of this country. They have been valuable especially for this, that the King in his own person has a special gift, which I think can never be exceeded, of conveying, both to the Government and to the people of the country to which he goes, an impression of the good disposition and goodwill of the people of this country."

Nineteen Hundred and Four was crowded with important events, and all of them events in which the

KING EDWARD AND THE CITY OF LONDON,



THE CITY'S ANXIETY FOR KING EDWARD OWING TO HIS SUDDEN ILLNESS. THE INTERCESSORY SERVICE
IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, JUNE 26, 1902.



KING EDWARD'S FIRST RECEPTION BY THE CITY OF LONDON. TOASTING HIS MAJESTY AT THE GUILDHALL, OCTOBER 25, 1902

Sovereign of these realms continued the great task he had set himself of bringing peace to the modern world. His Majesty paid a memorable visit to Kiel, being received by his nephew, the German Emperor, for the first time on board a German man-of-war.

German, it should never be forgotten, was Edward the Seventh's father-tongue. To members of the great Teutonic nation he was ever specially courteous and kind; and it is significant that, when responding to the toast of his health, drunk by his Imperial nephew, his late Majesty earnestly uttered the words, "May our two flags float beside one another to the most distant time, as they float to-day, for the maintenance of peace, and for the well-being, not

brief holidays were utilised by him for the furtherance of his beloved country and the cause of peace. Thus, when staying at



KING EDWARD'S INTEREST IN FRENCH HISTORY; HIS MAJESTY AT VERSAILLES, FEBRUARY 1907.

Marienbad, the late Sovereign always made a point of putting himself in close touch with the venerable Emperor of Austria and the statesmen of the Dual Kingdom. On one occasion, he made a *détour* by Cronberg to meet the Emperor William;

of his own blood, there was room in his warm and generous heart for all his beloved Consort's relations. He was warmly attached to the present Emperor of Russia, and it is thanks to our late Sovereign and his wise, far-seeing statesmanship that England and Russia are now pursuing, together, a policy that certainly makes for the peace of the whole world. The Sovereign's mature wisdom was also significantly shown by the extreme friendliness of his personal relations with Japan. It will be remembered that Prince Arthur of Connaught, the late King's much-loved and trusted nephew, was appointed the head of the Mission of Investiture which journeyed to the Far East in order to confer our greatest Order—the Garter—



THE ROYAL GRAND MASTER; TWO GENERATIONS OF MASONS. (THE LATE KING DEMITTED OFFICE ON HIS ACCESSION.)

only of our own countries, but of all nations."

In the following year came the French Fleet to Portsmouth, and those who were privileged to be much with the Sovereign at the time remember how closely he himself supervised every detail connected with the splendid reception given to the French sailors. The Sovereign himself entertained the officers of the French Fleet on board his own yacht at Cowes, and it is on record that he amazed his guests by his extraordinary knowledge of the deeds of derring-do achieved by France's naval heroes of the old régime. Even King Edward's all too



KING EDWARD'S NIGHT GUARD OF PATROL-BOATS, CORONATION REVIEW, AUGUST 1902.

another meeting was arranged at Wilhelmshöhe. Edward VII. was not only deeply attached to those

KING EDWARD, THE BEAU-IDEAL OF A GRANDFATHER; HIS LATE MAJESTY WITH THE PRINCE OF WALES'S CHILDREN.

King Edward was a constant visitor to the nursery at Marlborough House. He joined the children's games, and at Sandringham was often seen playing rounders with them.

upon the Emperor of Japan. From boyhood upwards King Edward the Seventh never willingly broke an engagement; and he had that true tact which the French so charmingly call *la politesse du cœur*. He wrote innumerable letters with his own hand, especially, be it noted, those of condolence and of congratulation, to his immediate friends and servants. In him every one of his Ministers had a loyal and sympathising friend. Neither Liberal nor Conservative could plume himself on receiving a higher measure of the King's regard than he bestowed on the other.

The Queen Alexandra in her coronation robes



THE QUEEN ALEXANDRA
Consort of the late King Edward VII.
From the portrait by G. E. Wilmshurst.

KING EDWARD'S ANNUAL "CURE."



THE LATE KING DRINKING THE WATERS AT MARIENBAD.

It would also be impossible to overestimate the services that the Sovereign, both as Prince of Wales and as King, rendered to all great causes—scientific, philanthropic, social, and religious—which make for the betterment of the race.

By the very force of circumstance, royal personages are apt to be out of touch with the ordinary joys and troubles of commonplace humanity; but in this Edward VII. was also exceptional. He keenly sympathised with everything that concerned our national life. As a young man he was a frequent rider to hounds; and to the very end of his life shooting was one of his greatest pleasures. He was an enthusiastic yachtsman, and one of his pleasures was that of witnessing a good horse-race. More than once he laughingly observed to a friend that the proudest day of his life was that on which Persimmon won the Derby. Horse-breeding in all its branches had in the King a true friend, and he did everything in his power to encourage and foster them.

He ever seemed to be equally concerned with the doings of the very poor, and of those who are born to, or who have the power of acquiring, limitless riches, and it was greatly owing to the Sovereign's influence that such an immense stream of wealth flowed out of late years to the help of those who are devoting their lives and careers to discovering remedies for such scourges as cancer and consumption. In King Edward's Hospital Fund for

may be called the hospital life of the whole kingdom. Our late Sovereign had the greatest admiration for every type of exploration. It gave King Edward great personal pleasure to meet the world's men of action; and when granting an audience to such a one the Sovereign

always found the right word of commendation and congratulation, and he had the right royal gift of never forgetting a face, and his own past associations with its owner.

The last words concerning the personality of our late Sovereign should surely allude to his personal relations with his beloved son. Comparatively few people are aware how close was the tie between Edward VII. and our new King. As a little child Prince George of Wales, when filling up a page of one of the Confession Books which were a fad of the moment, amused those about him by declaring that his favourite names were Albert Edward, and by filling up the space opposite the question, "If not yourself, who would you be?" with the one word, "Papa." The feeling that prompted these artless answers deepened in

intensity as the years went on; the only time Edward the Seventh's speech ever faltered in public was when he made an allusion to the approaching departure of his only surviving son on a long Colonial tour. The Sovereign and his Heir Apparent spent every



KING EDWARD'S INTEREST IN CATTLE-BREEDING:
HIS LATE MAJESTY AT SMITHFIELD SHOW.



"PEACE I LEAVE WITH YOU": KING EDWARD VII. ON HIS DEATH-BED.

Drawn by Special Permission Graciously Accorded by H.M. Queen Alexandra.

London the King concerned himself very closely; and it may be doubted whether any living Englishman knew as much of general hospital administration, for through his Fund the Sovereign kept himself in touch with what

moment they could call their own, together; and if ever one human being knew another's mind concerning the deepest problems of life, it was our late beloved Sovereign's successor, George V.

KING EDWARD AMONG HIS IRISH SUBJECTS.



A ROYAL VISIT TO THE DUBLIN SLUMS: THE KING SEES HIS PORTRAIT ON THE WALL, JULY 24, 1903.



THE KING LEAVING CORK: ON THE PLATFORM AT GLANMIRE STATION, AUGUST 1, 1903.



IRISH SOCIETY WON BY KING EDWARD'S CHARM OF MANNER: AT THE ROYAL GARDEN PARTY AT THE VICEREGAL LODGE, JULY 10, 1907.

KING EDWARD THE INAUGURATOR.



KING EDWARD TURNING THE SWITCH WHICH OPENED THE GILDED GATES OF KINGSWAY, IN OCTOBER 1905.



KING EDWARD ON THE BENCH OF THE NEW "OLD BAILEY," ON THE OCCASION OF THE OPENING ON FEBRUARY 28, 1907.



KING EDWARD LAYING THE MEMORIAL-STONE OF THE TECHNICAL COLLEGE, GLASGOW, MAY 14, 1903.

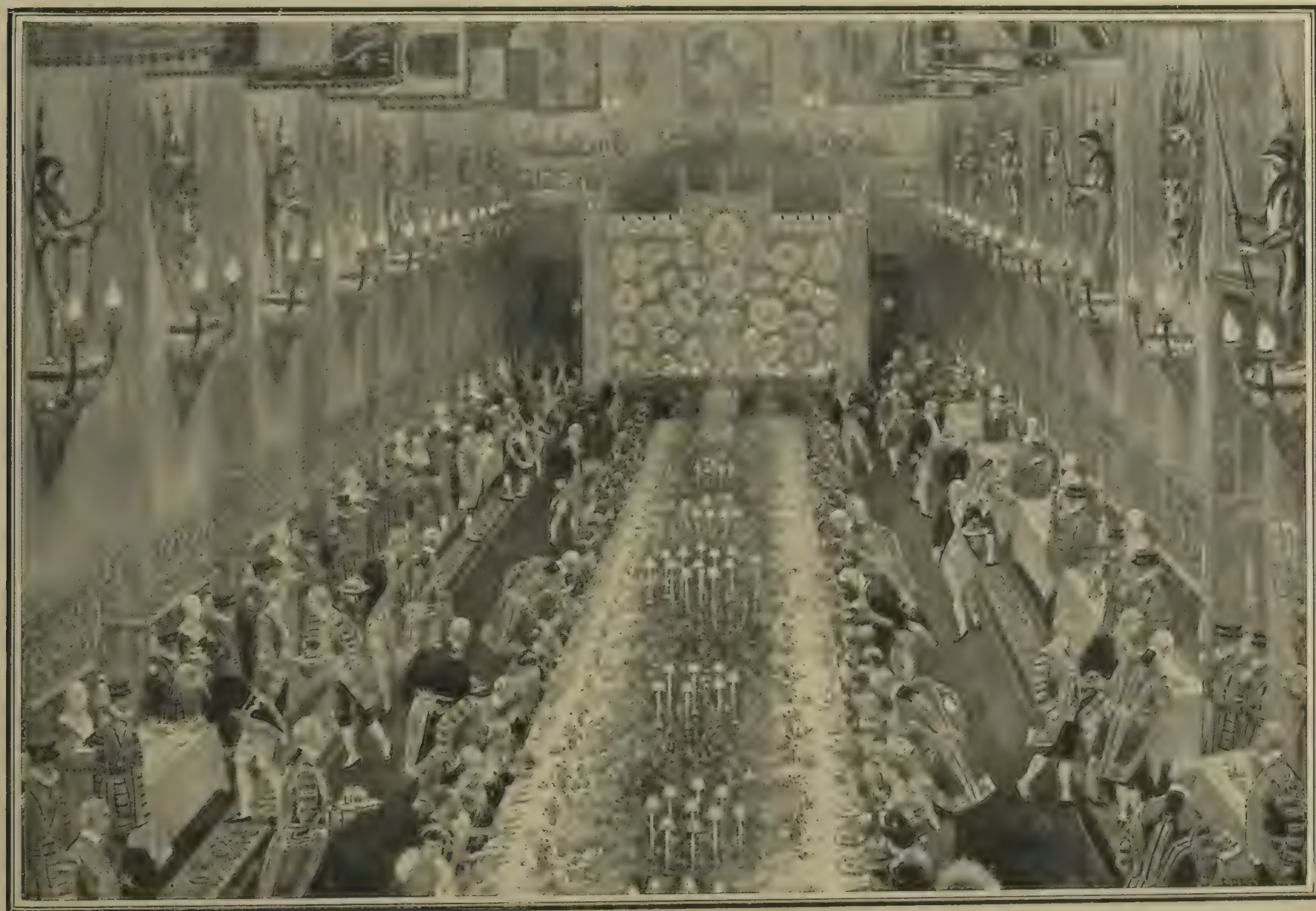


KING EDWARD LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF KING EDWARD'S BUILDINGS OF THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE, OCTOBER 16, 1905.

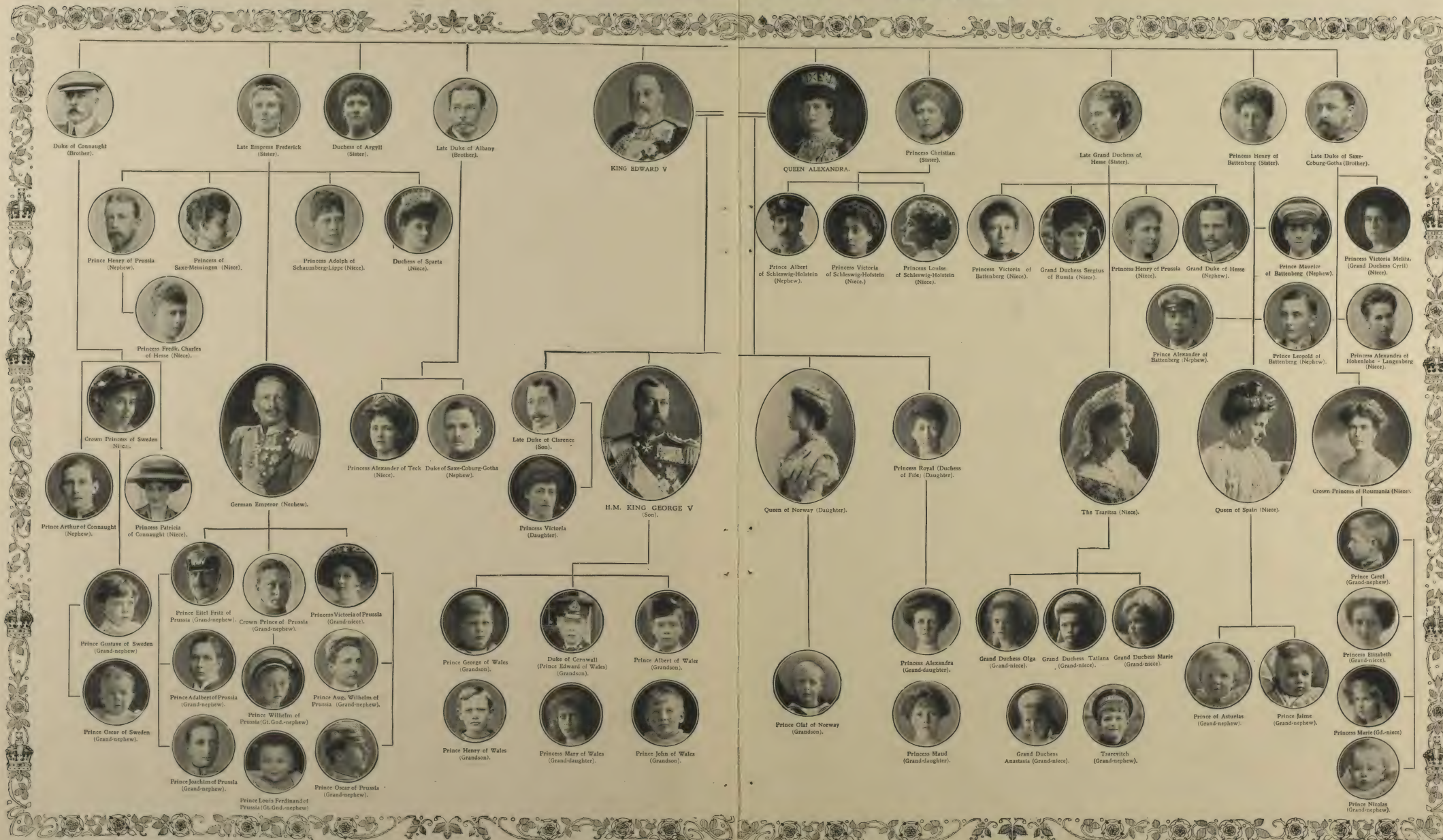
KING EDWARD'S COURT LIFE.




KING EDWARD IN HIS SCOTTISH CAPITAL: THE LATE KING LEAVING HOLYROOD AFTER HIS FIRST SCOTTISH COURT,
MAY 12, 1903.




A STATE BANQUET AT WINDSOR: KING EDWARD ENTERTAINING THE KING AND QUEEN OF ITALY,
NOVEMBER 18, 1903.





LITERATURE IN THE REIGN OF EDWARD THE SEVENTH.



IT is not likely that reference will be made in after years to an Edwardine period of English Letters.

A short reign checks the custom of reckoning Literature by reigns. That custom, usual with our historians since the dawn of dynasties, and continued so long that it is only within living memory that a historian called his history a history of the English *people*, has been as convenient in our political annals as the custom of bars in music.

As convenient, but by no means as appropriate. For there is only one arbitrary bar that does seem, in the history of human fashions, to have some dividing force, and that is the bar of centuries. The character of centuries seems to be as marked as the character of counties. The idea of an end (we perceived it ten years ago in the dreary chatter that called itself decadent and *fin-de-siècle*) and the idea of a beginning have had their effect upon the gregarious mind of men. Something of the moods of the 31st of December and of the First of January has often given a tone to authors when the centuries have changed their signature. But reigns have recommended themselves still more to popular measurements. Elizabeth and Anne and Victoria (with something of the presidency of Muses), the Georges, the Restoration, all make periods. Obviously there is no literature of William IV., and there is none of Edward VII. for this added reason—that the twentieth century, unlike the sixteenth, the seventeenth, the eighteenth, and the nineteenth, has not been a literary turning-point. There is, at the most, a tendency carried further, here more defiantly urged, there more indignantly resisted—so resisted as to sound the beginnings of a battle. The tendency, it need scarcely be said, has been to a great, cheap display of licence, whether in biography, “memoirs,” or fiction; the resistance, the contemptuous protest, and the indignation have been uttered chiefly in the poetry and in the essay, foulness (called generally “daring” in reviews, albeit there is nothing now to dare) has come face to face—ah, hardly so! one face was averted!—with a fresh, starry spirituality. Neither of these two standards was set up in the late reign, but both have been advanced.

Nine years being so brief a time, more writers have merely continued during that time—(though Thomas Hardy with a new tread, the tread of measured feet)—than have ended or begun. But the endings have been so conspicuous as to mark the young century with a discouraging sense of loss. George Meredith, Francis Thompson, Algernon Charles Swinburne, Edwin Arnold, George Gissing, Lewis Morris, John Davidson, William Ernest Henley—all masters in the great world of imaginative art; Herbert Spencer, who hardly comes into this summary of purely literary happenings, except as the author of his Autobiography; Frederick Greenwood, a journalist of perfect dignity; Sir James Knowles, whose passing was symbolic of a passing of interest in the more serious magazine, Sir Leslie Stephen—all closed in the last reign the labours of the reign penultimate. In the case of Meredith, it was the life, and not the work that was closed, for the work had been folded up and signed before the last century was finished. The supremely great novelist and the supremely great poet of “tragic life” and of “the joy of earth,” the philosopher not supremely great, whose one care was for a morality of the intellect, and who yet left his students without a code and his disciples without an executive—he left to his country the whole history of his genius. We have it in the long range of his poems, from the young indignation and the young apostolate in “London by Night,” to the long patience of the reader of earth, and the aged tolerance of the “Ode to the

Comic Spirit.” No further step was to be taken when the Order of Merit (which Meredith shared with Lord Morley) was bestowed by King Edward, the first official recognition received from a Sovereign to this most illustrious subject. Of Meredith’s genius there were no lees, but Swinburne had left his energy and impulse, though not his vehemence, in other years. Henley died in his vigour; he had been more important as an editor than as a writer—poet of genius though he was—and yet had “failed” as an editor. Frederick Greenwood had succeeded, but his work, most distinctively Victorian, was long over, and he died in retirement. To Francis Thompson was reserved a singular fortune. He wrote from the year 1889 onwards, but what he principally did in King Edward’s reign was to die in it. Upon that obscure death rose a resounding acclamation. The moment of involuntary death brought the sudden reward of twenty years of resolute poetry, and brought it only to the “dull cold ear.” Some popular love of pathos, eager to discover a man unfortunate—whereas this great poet had been no more unfortunate than many a meaner man; some popular interest in crime—whereas he had been altogether innocent—may have raised a newspaper commotion, but his fame—almost equally tardy—is not there: it is proclaimed by the authority of all who have the responsibilities of criticism in their charge. Probably no literary event in the last ten years compares in effect with the event of Francis Thompson’s death. For his posthumous fame disproves the common assertion that this is not a poetical age. So much (to name the chief, but not all) for those who survived into the few years of King Edward’s reign to mark it by their death. One “immortal mortal” there is, perhaps only one, who in these few years both appeared and disappeared. The brief career of J. M. Synge will be for ever associated with what is intensely and separately national in the literature of Ireland.

Between those who have ended—well and deeply known—and those who are new and to be known still better, march the hardly numerable company of men and women who are in the *mezzo cammin* of their life, in the middle-age of their literature; a brilliant camaraderie of critics, a most industrious army of novelists; poets—ay, poets to whom the name belongs of right. The names of a hundred living and continuing writers are in all men’s mouths. They were Victorian, they were Edwardine: wishing them—mostly—well, we wish them Georgian too. Obviously, their multitudinous merits cannot be glanced at here. Nor can those of the great company of writers on science, philosophy, theology, and the social question, whose labours increase, and though of more importance than labours purely literary, are not to be named in a purely literary sketch any more than are those of the dramatists for a differing reason.

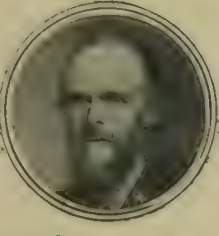
A side-glance is all that can be cast upon the great worldly, social, and titular successes of the middle-men of literature, or rather, of journalism. They have played a part more conspicuous in these late years than ever before. It must be said, and will be gratefully remembered, that King Edward especially distinguished them. Them he delighted to honour. The pun direct was knighted in Sir Francis Burnand, and on *Punch* has been conferred the new honours of Mr. Owen Seaman, supported by Mr. E. V. Lucas and the rest. Middle-men of another kind—the anthologists—have been busier than ever before: “officious” in the good sense the word bore in the eighteenth century. It has been a reign of anthologies. To the common complaint that the public no longer reads the poets, the retort is obvious that it reads

The Illustrated London News Picture Magazine



HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.

*From the picture by Archibald Stuart Woodley
By permission of Her Majesty's most Excellent Highness the Prince of Wales*



many if not much of them. It reads a little of so many that the time given to poetry now may amount approximately to that given to another generation, but it is differently bestowed and more distributed. Too great for separate mention is the number of those who make (as contributors) the anthologies of these days. It is the habit of criticism to smile at the younger poets, whether because they are many or because their respective readers are not many—a questionable assertion, as has been said; no other art is so contemptuously called upon to justify itself—certainly no

such summons is thrown to the art of the critic. Forbearance in reviews has set in; the novelist of a little talent, especially, is handled with all tenderness. We may hope to see a like consideration extended one day even to poets, those who have put their merit to the more difficult and delicate touch, "to win or lose it all." This would be a lesson in Edwardine urbanity.

And now for the new men, the very new, those who are Edwardine in origin, or Edwardine in prominence and success. Mr. J. L. Garvin is temporarily lost to the literature he would have illustrated and enriched; his literature, his tariff reform, his imperialism are avowedly of the reign just closed. Mr. Masterman, like Lord Morley, has half forgotten the author in the statesman. A new poet, whose very great beginnings are within those ten years, is Mr. Alfred Noyes, one of the company of intellectual poets, not less, but much more impassioned for bearing that great character, a poet moreover of classic dignity who can play a mad prank with a single heart. Another new poet, Miss Anna Bunston, makes a memorable appearance,

and may stand as representative of a young group of the Poets-to-be, whom we welcome here, though not otherwise by name. And if poets are not few, admirable new novelists have yet more abounded. Mr. de Morgan's genius has come as a good gift to his country. Father Benson, Mr. Hilaire Belloc, Miss May Sinclair, Miss Anne Douglas Sedgwick, all have genius—we should be content with no meaner word. So has that delicate and tender novelist, Mr. Pett Ridge, a man resolved to see the life of the Poor steadily, and to see it whole,

not in their, or his, despair. Mr. Galsworthy as essayist, not critic, is in this respect less impartial. Among Edwardine men Mr. Chesterton is the master of mirth, the teacher of uncommon sense, the thinker whose sincerity is not only complete, but greatly important, the humourist, the intellect of the richest vitality, the speaker of the word of absolute integrity, accused of inverting what has too long been inverted and has needed his grasp for the righting. Mr. Chesterton, the

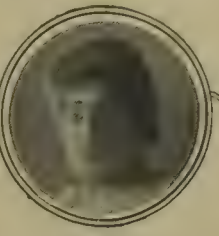
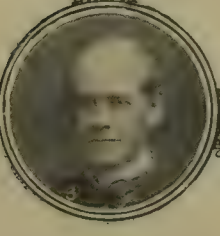


KING EDWARD HONOURS AMERICA'S MOST FAMOUS WRITER: HIS LATE MAJESTY'S GENIAL INTERVIEW WITH MARK TWAIN AT THE WINDSOR GARDEN PARTY, JUNE 1907.

leader of the laugh, is the most serious Man of Letters of his day.

As to our journalism generally, we are often wearied with the ready-made remark that it is not what it was. It is not; it is greatly better, and especially it is more witty. We shall turn over old newspapers, weekly and daily, in vain for such able writing as that of—names come too thick. Admirable talent in great part spent for the day and to be forgotten—here is no small self-abnegation. Our good painters would be loth to exhibit on the pavement.

A. M.





POLITICS & EDUCATION IN THE REIGN.

ALTHOUGH our constitutional Sovereigns reign but do not rule, their influence on political events is, of course, immense. This influence springs from their exalted position, from their knowledge of men and affairs, from their independence of parties, and also from the functions which the Constitution concedes to them. The Sovereign acts on the advice of his Ministers, who are responsible, but advice may not be pressed if it is unacceptable; and recent surmise as to the action of the Crown in the present political crisis has shown how large a part the royal prerogative yet plays in national policy. There is no doubt that the influence of the Crown, high as it was in Queen Victoria's time, has increased during the reign of her successor.

It has been stated that during Queen Victoria's lifetime the then Prince of Wales did not receive much encouragement to associate himself closely with the work of the State, except ceremonially. He was excluded from political councils. Although he might have suffered by this view of his constitutional position, he was naturally brought into intimate relationship with the leading statesmen of the time, who conversed with him on public affairs. Mr. Gladstone, for instance, had much talk with him, and an illustration of their relationship is given in the fact that the Liberal

within which he could move he was prepared to display his individuality. The confidence felt in him by the country was favourable to the development of the influence of the Crown.

The war in South Africa threw a dark shadow over the early portion of King Edward's reign, and the completeness with which that shadow was dispelled was due in some measure to his counsel and tact. Everything that

his Majesty could do was done to soften racial antagonism and to promote good feeling on the part of the Boer leaders. This was an occasion on which his natural gifts were exercised with blessings to the Empire. Two Colonies were added to it in South Africa, and the King's attitude tended to stimulate loyalty among his new subjects. The granting of responsible government to these Colonies by the "C.-B." Administration was considered by some critics to be rash, but the experiment has been followed by results which have made the close of King Edward's reign happier than its start.

It is probably in connection with international affairs that the reign of Edward VII. will be chiefly remembered. Foreign policy is a domain in which the Sovereign has a recognised and strong position. This has been shown by Queen Victoria's letters, and also by the documents published in several political biographies. All important despatches are submitted to the Sovereign,



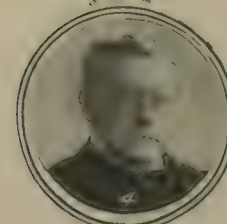
KING EDWARD AT MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY, JULY 6, 1909.



KING EDWARD AT ETON COLLEGE ON THE "FOURTH OF JUNE," 1904.

leader wrote to inform the Prince of his approaching resignation in 1894. Thus King Edward when he ascended the throne was as well versed in political questions as any of his Ministers, and he soon showed that in the domain

and it may be assumed that the criticisms of King Edward, like those of his royal mother, influenced the policy of Ministers. It is true that foreign countries, unfamiliar with our Constitution, may have credited him with too



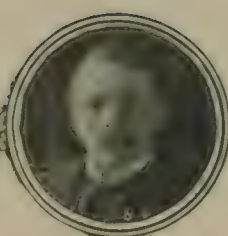
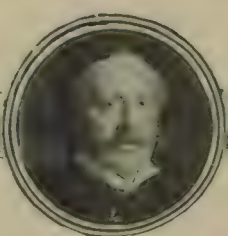
KING EDWARD AND HIS PARLIAMENT.



KING EDWARD'S FIRST SPEECH FROM THE THRONE, FEBRUARY 14, 1901.



THE SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS LISTENING TO THE KING'S SPEECH, AT THE BAR OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS ON FEBRUARY 16, 1901.



large a share of power. The English monarch is not a Kaiser or a Tsar. He acts through the Foreign Office, and carries out the decisions of his Ministers.

If, however, King Edward did not take the initiative in promoting the policy which has changed the international relationships of Europe, he was largely instrumental in carrying it out, and it was notoriously agreeable to himself. He had immense advantages. He was better acquainted with the rulers and statesmen of Europe than his own Ministers were. All the wires were in his hands, and he was able to pull them effectively. There is force in the remark that his Majesty's best Ambassador was King Edward. His visits to Continental countries were of great service to his Government in promoting their policy, for

that he followed all its proceedings with interest. To each successive Prime Minister he gave impartial favour—to Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and Mr. Asquith. His personal liking for "C.-B." was shown on several occasions, and probably they arrived at an understanding on some points during their informal chats at Marienbad. But nobody could suggest that he was more inclined to a Liberal Minister than to a Unionist. He suffered a severe loss among his trusted statesmen by the death of the late Duke of Devonshire, who was one of his oldest friends; but he is survived by another confidential friend among politicians in Lord James of Hereford. Among the important measures to which he gave the Royal Assent during



KING EDWARD OPENING THE EXTENSION OF MARISCHAL COLLEGE, ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1906.
Marischal College is the largest granite building in the world.

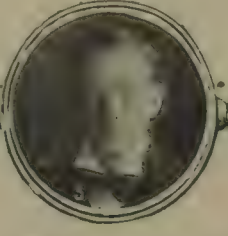
somehow he appealed not only to the heads of the State, but to the people.

"Edward the Peacemaker" is the glorious title which he won, and the fact that it has been given to him by Europe shows how he personally deserved it. The Entente Cordiale with France, and the Agreement with Russia, which have simplified the work of our diplomatists, might not have been effected without the assistance of the King; and probably, if it had not been for his tact, our relations with Germany might have been less friendly than they are. Even Socialists have admitted the service he has been to his own Empire and to the world.

To many important domestic measures the Royal Assent was given by King Edward. He opened every session of Parliament in person, and there is no doubt

Mr. Balfour's Administration were the Education Act and the Licensing Act. The most conspicuous legislative measure of the late Parliament was the Old-Age Pensions Act, to which King Edward must have assented with special pleasure on account of his deep sympathy with the poor. One of the latest, if not the very last statute which received his assent was the Finance Act.

All the world knows how he summoned the rival leaders to audiences before the rejection of the Finance Bill by the House of Lords last November. The world does not know, and may never know, what view he took of the differences which have become so acute between the two Houses, but it is assumed that he would have employed all his arts as a conciliator. He must have closely watched, also, the Tariff Reform agitation which was started early



KING EDWARD'S INTEREST IN EDUCATION.



RUGBY: HIS MAJESTY PLANTING A MEMORIAL TREE ON HIS VISIT TO RUGBY SCHOOL, JULY 7, 1909.

HARROW: KING EDWARD AT HARROW SPEECH DAY, JUNE 30, 1905.

WELLINGTON: THE KING INSPECTING WELLINGTON COLLEGE CADET CORPS AT THE JUBILEE CELEBRATION OF THE COLLEGE, JUNE 21, 1909.



THE KING IN THE SENATE HOUSE, CAMBRIDGE, AT HIS VISIT TO OPEN THE NEW LAW AND SCIENCE SCHOOLS, MARCH 1, 1904.



KING EDWARD AT THE OPENING OF THE NEW BUILDINGS OF THE LAW INSTITUTE, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, MARCH 23, 1904.



in his reign by the most conspicuous statesman of the period, but his attitude to this agitation, too, has been most strictly impartial.

Army and Navy questions have received the personal attention of King Edward. Queen Victoria exercised her influence over her advisers on these matters as thoroughly as in the domain of foreign affairs, and insisted on being consulted on all proposals affecting them. The same interest was maintained by the King, who did not allow the royal authority to be weakened. Mr. Haldane was greatly indebted to his Majesty for support given to the new scheme of Army reform. The King's support secured for it a friendly trial throughout the country, which it might not otherwise have obtained from men who, on political grounds, viewed the present Government with no favour. It may be surmised, also, that his Majesty expressed to his Ministers his own view with reference to Navy discipline and to the Navy Estimates. The First Lord of the Admiralty frequently had audience of the King.

In all educational movements King Edward, whether as Prince or Sovereign, showed a deep interest, which he inherited from his father. He encouraged his Ministers to increase the facilities for secondary and technical education. Eminently practical, he endeavoured to improve the opportunities of his

subject which had great influence. Teetotalers have admitted the service which King Edward did their cause when he declared that his health could be pledged in water as well as in wine.

Honours were given by the King with no grudging spirit, but it is notorious that in their distribution, he was no submissive instrument in the hands of the Minister.

His desire to give honour independently was shown by his institution of the Order of Merit. This Order has been conferred on its recipients on his own initiative, intimation being made by Lord Knollys; and he so distributed it as to make it one of the greatest prizes of life.

So thoroughly did King Edward carry out his determination to be a constitutional Sovereign that he was trusted and regarded with the most loyal affection by both great political parties, and similar sentiments were shared by at least a section of the Labour members. Mr. Seddon, a Labour representative, testified in a recent debate that the present attitude of the country towards the Crown, especially amongst the labouring classes, was one of deep affection. Republican professions, such as were made during Queen Victoria's reign, have become very rare on political platforms, for the people have recognised, as was recently said in the House of Commons, that Monarchy is far better for their



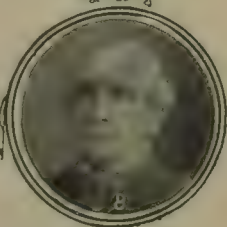
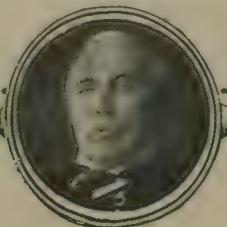
THE KEY OF KNOWLEDGE: KING EDWARD OPENING THE NEW ARMSTRONG COLLEGE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, JULY 10, 1906.



KING EDWARD RECEIVING AN ADDRESS AT BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY, JULY 7, 1909.

people, so that the country might maintain its position in the world. He also did what he could to check excessive drinking, and gave a tone to opinion on this

prosperity than any other form of Government. This feeling is a pleasant inheritance for the new King, who has declared his intention to walk in his father's footsteps.



KING EDWARD'S INTEREST IN ETON COLLEGE.



THE PROCESSION OF BOATS: THE CREWS SALUTING KING EDWARD.



KING EDWARD IN HIS STATE BARGE, ESCORTED BY THE ETON COLLEGE CREWS, JUNE 13, 1904.

IMPERIAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE REIGN.

IN every city of the Empire the British flag is flying at half-mast, and this symbol of mourning is no mere convention: it stands for a world-wide sense of personal loss. The nineteenth century witnessed the growth of an unprecedented feeling of attachment to the Crown in the person of Queen Victoria, and the indisputable fact that the loyalty of the Empire has been confirmed and strengthened in the new century forms the most memorable feature in the reign of King Edward VII. The affection and reverence which Queen Victoria had won for herself were a priceless heritage to her son, but a heritage only to be kept intact by rare personal qualities. After such a reign the danger of an anti-climax was very real. But in King Edward's hands the Imperial sceptre was safe, and historians will realise, better than we can to-day,

confidence, as undoubtedly he did, it was because he showed himself free from any spirit of rancour, from any racial partisanship. He was known to desire peace and harmony, and when the history of the last few years comes to be written, it will probably be recognised that his personal demeanour towards the Boer Generals who accepted his sovereignty made upon their countrymen an ineradicable impression. To accept gracefully the homage of a brave foe who has reluctantly become a subject requires kingly qualities: to reconcile that subject to his new status calls for something more human. King Edward's personal sincerity won for him a position that his tact alone could not have achieved.

South Africa affords the most dramatic example of development during the reign, but there has been quiet



KING EDWARD BIDDING THE PRINCE OF WALES GOD-SPEED ON HIS IMPERIAL MISSION: THE FAREWELL BANQUET ON THE EVE OF THE PRINCE'S COLONIAL TOUR, MARCH 16, 1901.

how much it means to the world that the nine years of the King's reign have seen a steady progress towards Imperial solidarity.

The war in South Africa was still in progress when Queen Victoria died. To-day the death of King Edward is sincerely mourned by subjects who, nine years ago, were in arms against the British Empire. The conclusion of peace was the first great event of his reign; the peaceful inauguration of the union of South Africa, the consolidation of the old British Colonies and the two Dutch Republics in a self-governing State under the British Crown, will mark the first year of his successor. Queen Victoria held a very remarkable place in the hearts and minds of the Dutch Afrianders, but they are not easily swayed by sentiment, and it was by no means a matter of course that her son should succeed to that place. If his Majesty won their

progress in the other Dominions. We who are familiar with royal tours can hardly understand how signal a departure from precedent was made when Queen Victoria sent the Prince of Wales to visit Canada in 1860 and India in 1875. He was the first royal personage to set foot upon the American Continent, and the informal tour in the United States which followed his Canadian journey was, in fact, a token of reconciliation between the two nations into which the English-speaking world had separated less than a century before. The visit of the great-grandson of George III. to the tomb of Washington inaugurated new relations between Britain and the Republic. But this event was an incidental consequence of a more important act of State—the visit of the Heir to the Crown to the nation which was growing up under the British flag in the north of the continent. The Dominion of Canada had not yet come into being, and when, a few

THE ARISTOCRACY OF DOMESTIC AND IMPERIAL POLITICS DURING KING EDWARD'S REIGN.



THE RECORD OF THE REIGN OF PEACE.

1. Lord Lovat.	13. Lord Selborne.	21. Lord Wenlock.	35. Lord Fisher.	53. Lord Cross.	71. Lord Gifford.	89. Lord Sanderson.	107. Lord Henry.
2. Lord Onslow.	14. Lord Ranfurly.	22. Lord Tennyson.	36. Lord Halsbury.	54. Lord Weaver.	72. Lord Pentland.	90. Lord Paaschamp.	108. Lord Haldane.
3. Lord Courtney.	15. Lord Cadogan.	23. Lord Cawdor.	37. Lord Wolseley.	55. Lord Boscawen.	73. Lord Curzon.	91. Lord Balfour.	109. Lord Colclough.
4. Lord Newton.	16. Lord Middleton.	24. Lord Rosebery.	38. Lord Grey.	56. Lord Peel.	74. Lord Chamberlain.	92. Lord Ashurst.	110. Lord Stirling.
5. Lord Walsingham.	17. Lord Redesdale.	25. Lord Salisbury.	39. Lord Rayleigh.	57. Lord Halden.	75. Lord Anson.	93. Lord St. Aldwyn.	111. Lord Escher.
6. Lord O'Brien.	18. Lord Esher.	26. Lord Ashbourne.	40. Lord Methuen.	58. Lord Lister.	76. Lord Knutsford.	94. Lord James of H. Ford.	112. Lord Chalmers.
7. Lord Mr. Stephen.	19. Lord Carson of Kedleston.	27. Lord MacDonnell.	41. Lord Loreburn.	59. Lord Macmillan.	77. Lord Spencer.	95. Lord Lister.	113. Lord Northcliffe.
8. Lord Strathcona.	20. Lord Lansdowne.	28. Lord Sandhurst.	42. The Duke of Devonshire.	60. Lord Curzon.	78. Lord Curzon.	96. Lord Curzon.	114. Lord Balfour of Burleigh.
9. Lord Stanmore.	21. Lord Llandaff.	29. Lord Shaw.	43. Lord Rosebery.	61. Lord Curzon.	79. Lord Curzon.	97. Lord Curzon.	115. Lord Curzon.
10. Lord Welby.	22. Lord Dudley.	30. The Duke of Marlborough.	44. Lord Zetland.	62. Lord Curzon.	80. Lord Curzon.	98. Lord Curzon.	116. Lord Curzon.
11. Lord Rothschild.	23. Lord Allerton.	31. Lord Russell.	45. Lord Derby.	63. Lord Curzon.	81. Lord Curzon.	99. Lord Curzon.	117. Lord Curzon.
12. Lord Harris.		32. Lord Russell.		64. Lord Curzon.	82. Lord Curzon.	100. Lord Curzon.	



years later, the colonies of British North America united into one Dominion, it was a fact of no small importance that they had come into close contact with the Royal House. A hundred years before, an English Prime Minister had observed that his Majesty would be vastly ~~interested~~ at learning that Cape Breton was an island. Cape Breton and her more populous sisters had become realities, not mere names, to King Edward VII.



KING EDWARD INSPECTING THE AUSTRALIAN NAVAL CONTINGENT (THE NUCLEUS OF THE AUSTRALIAN NAVY) AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, JULY 26, 1903.

Upon India the Prince's visit had an even greater effect. Probably no English Prince had set foot in Asia since Edward I. went on

a crusade against the Mohammedans in Palestine. In 1875 the Prince of Wales came to India as the heir of the Sovereign who possessed more Mohammedan subjects than any Asiatic ruler. To the Hindus, also, his visit opened a new chapter of history. The old religious and political ideas of Hinduism, closely interwoven, invested the monarch with a sanctity which the Western world can hardly appreciate. When the territories

of the East India Company were transferred to the Crown, the possibility of loyalty (something higher than



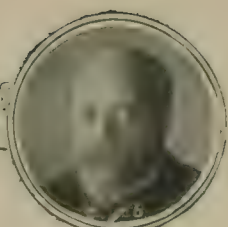
AVE REX ET IMPERATOR! THE IMPERIAL ARMY OF EDWARD VII., JUNE 1902.



KING EDWARD AND HIS KNIGHTS OF EMPIRE.



THE LATE KING ATTENDING THE DEDICATION OF THE CHAPEL OF THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, JUNE 12, 1906.



the faithful observance of political engagements) was re-born in India. A corporation had given place to a person; a trading company to a Sovereign. The Prince's visit confirmed the reality of the change. His personal intercourse with the allied Princes of India, that was soon to be followed by the proclamation of the Queen as Kaiser-i-Hind, brought about quite new relations between the British Crown and the Ruling Chiefs, no less than between the Crown and its direct subjects in the East. Anyone who had the opportunity of studying in 1902 the demeanour of the Indian Native officers who came to the Coronation must have been deeply impressed by the intensity of their personal devotion to their Emperor. The review of Indian

of the Boer Republics took place under Queen Victoria). But the Commonwealth of Australia has come into being and the Union of South Africa has been ratified, while New Zealand has taken the status of a Dominion. The King's interest in Ireland has done much to counteract the consequences of the long neglect of the sister island by British Sovereigns, while the cordiality of his relations with the French people has had its effect upon his French-Canadian subjects.

The alteration of the royal title was a recognition of the proper place of the Dominions Beyond the Seas, and his Majesty's personal interest has done much to enhance the value of Imperial Conferences. He possessed exactly those qualities which most impress democratic communities—cordiality and



THE BRIGHTEST JEWEL IN HIS CROWN:
THE SYMBOL OF SOUTH AFRICAN
FREEDOM: KING EDWARD WEARING
THE CULLINAN DIAMOND, GIVEN TO
HIM BY THE TRANSVAAL GOVERNMENT.

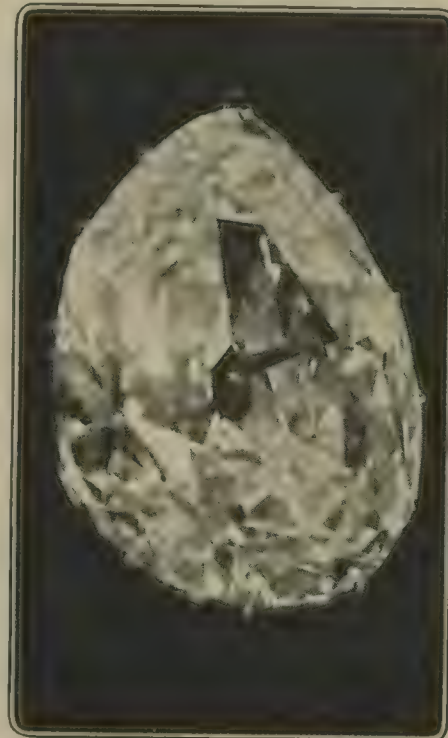
The King's reign has been an epoch of great importance for India. The visit of his son with his consort, the renewal after fifty years of the pledges given by Queen Victoria in 1858, and the opening to representatives of the Indian peoples of a wider share in the government of their country make nine years memorable.

The Empire has not been formally extended under King Edward (for the formal annexation



THE SMALLER PORTION OF THE CULLINAN
DIAMOND, AFTER CUTTING.

troops, it will be remembered, took place during the King's convalescence. The Native officers and men appreciated the honour of parading before the Queen and the Prince of Wales; but their anxiety to see his Majesty himself was intense, and their gratification when he was at last able to receive them unmeasured. They felt that if they had returned to India without seeing their Emperor, their own people would have thought that the journey had been wasted and have suspected that the Indian representatives had been considered unworthy of the high honour for which they had hoped.



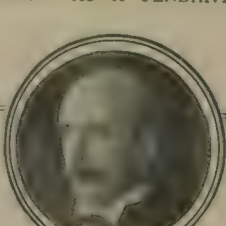
THE LARGER PORTION OF THE CULLINAN
DIAMOND, AFTER CUTTING.

easy manners, instinct with fine personal dignity.

In the difficult position of Heir Apparent, he had set a remarkable standard of loyalty, which the whole Empire marked, since it is so easy—and so far from rare—for a Prince to allow himself to be in some sense a leader of a faction. A good son himself, he had his reward in the conduct of his own children. King George V., who has seen far more of the Empire than any of his predecessors, has inherited his father's spirit, and has always shown himself the faithful representative of the Crown which he is now called to wear.



QUEEN ALEXANDRA WEARING THE CULLINAN
DIAMOND AS A PENDANT.



BRITAIN AND GERMANY: BROTHERS IN ARMS.

DRAWN BY L. SABATTIER.



KING EDWARD'S FRIENDSHIP WITH THE KAISER: HIS LATE MAJESTY IN A GERMAN UNIFORM CONVERSING
WITH THE KAISER IN A BRITISH UNIFORM.

King Edward as Colonel of Prussian Dragoons, and the Kaiser as a British Field-Marshal.

THE LATE KING'S PACIFIC FOREIGN POLICY.

MR. HALDANE, who had naturally seen much of the King when elaborating his scheme for the creation of a Territorial Army, once used words which better than anything else explain to perfection how it was that his late Majesty came to acquire the title under which he will be best known to posterity—that of “Edward the Peacemaker.” The occasion was the unveiling of a statue to the King at the University College School, Hampstead.

“He often thought,” said Mr. Haldane, “that those who looked at them from across the sea were very apt to misunderstand the position of a Sovereign in this country. Because a monarch was a constitutional monarch, there were some people who assumed that he took no part, took no initiative, in the business of government. There never was a more profound mistake. One characteristic of the King was the gift he had for interpreting

beyond this and became *Peace-maker*, and the two things are not quite the same. The present Kaiser, for example, has *kept* the peace ever since he came to the throne, two-and-twenty years ago, just as his grandfather had kept it for eighteen years before that, though he has never acquired the distinctive title of his English uncle—that of “*Peace-maker*.”

For long before becoming Sovereign of England he had wielded a very powerful sceptre as Sovereign of Society. Although it has been said that it is in the arbitrage of manners rather than of morals that a Prince's functions lie, yet Albert Edward was frequently invoked in the latter field, and rarely without success. As one writer said: “When the memoirs of the later years of Queen Victoria are published, and when the skeletons of the past forty years grin through the trap-doors in cupboards, the outside world, which knows the wonderful



THE MOST REMARKABLE GATHERING OF CROWNED HEADS EVER PHOTOGRAPHED: KING EDWARD, THE KAISER, THE KING OF SPAIN, QUEEN ALEXANDRA, QUEEN OF SPAIN, THE KAISERIN, QUEEN OF PORTUGAL, AND QUEEN OF NORWAY, AT WINDSOR.

Photograph by Downey.

the public mind. He was deeply interested in education, the Army, the Navy, in foreign affairs, and in every department of government. And in all of those his great quality was the capacity of taking the initiative, and yet of being in complete harmony not only with his Ministers, but with his Parliament and with his people. When the constitutional Sovereign had the gift of doing that, he was the greatest of all Sovereigns and the most powerful of all Sovereigns. He had the nation behind him, and his action was the action of the nation.”

There were some rigid constitutionalists who questioned whether our Sovereign had the right to take the initiative of any kind; but the fact that Edward VII. most decidedly did so, and did so with results that won the applause of all, has thus been placed upon clear record by Mr. Haldane himself, who knew perfectly well what he was saying. Alexander III. of Russia came to be known as the *Peace-keeper*, while Edward VII. went

savoir faire displayed by King Edward in his everyday life, may have some idea of the tact he has shown on the occasions when, as head of Society, he has been appealed to in matters which, for the good of Society, for the honour of great families, should not become food for public talk. Silent as the grave as to all secrets reposed in him, and absolutely just as well as kindly, the King has been able to say the word in time which has prevented more scandals than the world yet dreams of.”

Quite so, and the prestige which he won as an arbitrator when Sovereign of Society was but enhanced by the reputation he was quickly to acquire as peripatetic *Peace-maker* after succeeding to the throne. It is a curious anomaly, when one comes to think of it, that whereas the early Georges incurred the opprobrium of their subjects for spending so much of their time abroad in Hanover and elsewhere, it was this very absenteeism on the part of their descendant which constituted his chief claim to

THE WORLD'S PEACEMAKER AT WORK.



BRITAIN, RUSSIA, AND DENMARK ARM-IN-ARM: KING EDWARD, THE TSAR, AND KING CHRISTIAN IX. AT ELSINORE, SEPTEMBER 1901.



BRITAIN AND ITALY: KING EDWARD WELCOMES THE KING AND QUEEN OF ITALY AT WINDSOR, NOVEMBER 1903.



BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL: KING EDWARD'S STATE BANQUET TO THE KING AND QUEEN OF PORTUGAL AT WINDSOR, NOVEMBER 1904.



KING EDWARD AND THE KING AND QUEEN OF DENMARK AT THE GALA PERFORMANCE, COVENT GARDEN, JUNE 1907.

popular applause. For King Edward came to be regarded, above all things, as a pilgrim of peace—a monarch who travelled about all over Europe visiting other Sovereigns, dispelling misunderstandings, making estranged countries shake hands again, negotiating over the heads of ambassadors, suggesting and consolidating alliances, and watering the flower-beds (and even cabbage-gardens) of British interests with international amity and good will—all of which he could only do in virtue of his being such a consummate man of the world, which is but another name for a finished diplomatist.

Such, at least, was the popular estimate of the King as a travelling monarch, a peripatetic prince or pilgrim-potentate, a "Reisekaiser" or tourist King-Emperor, much after the fashion of his German nephew the Emperor-King—but with very different, very superior results.

What is certain is that he had not been long on the throne before our relations with foreign Powers began to improve, and that they continued to improve throughout his reign of ten years (which was just also, by the way, the length of George the Fourth's); so that it seems hard to dissociate the results of our diplomacy during that period from the merits of the King as a social, if not political, diplomatist of the highest order. At a public banquet M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, once referred to King Edward as "the greatest diplomatist in the world," though only, of course, in the unofficial sense, in the same way as the Duke of Norfolk has been described as the Papal Nuncio at the Court of St. James's. At Paris his Majesty was also known as "the uncle of Europe," from the paternal interest he took in its affairs, just as his Consort's Danish sire had previously been known as "the father-in-law of Europe," from the number of thrones which his children had come to occupy or share.

Certainly, as the saying is, the King was always

well informed, and utilising his knowledge in beneficent ways. Professor Vambéry, the great Orientalist of Budapest, relates that when, in 1904, he congratulated the King upon his successes in Paris (conclusion of the Entente Cordiale), his Majesty replied—"Wait, Vambéry; there will soon be an end of Russian enmity, too," though this did not come to full fruition till three years later in

the shape of an agreement with Russia on all our questions in dispute analogous to that of 1903 with France. Yet it could never be said of King Edward that he was his own Foreign Minister—like the Kaiser—though his personality, his influence, were ever of a more soothing, a more cementing kind than the character of his imperial nephew at Berlin. It is no discredit to King Edward to say that he was essentially a man of pleasure—of the innocent kind; and such a man is generally also a man of peace. There was nothing bellicose or aggressive in his composition. He always liked to have a good time of it, and he wanted the world to be always in a condition favourable to the enjoyment of his particular way of life, which was not the way of war. Thus, he much preferred the pleasures of Paris to the parades of

Berlin. He loved the "Gay City," and was, in turn, beloved by it, as indeed by all France. "Sire," said one epigrammatist on the Seine, "you are the most French of Sovereigns, the most Parisian of Englishmen." In brief, no English Sovereign was ever half so popular abroad as King Edward, just as no English Queen of foreign birth was ever so beloved in England as Alexandra.

It was this popularity of our King in France—where he enjoyed far more esteem than many a French King ever reaped—which paved the way for the Entente Cordiale; and in itself that was just as good an accomplishment as if he had originated the thing. In the same way, it was believed that he had brought to bear his



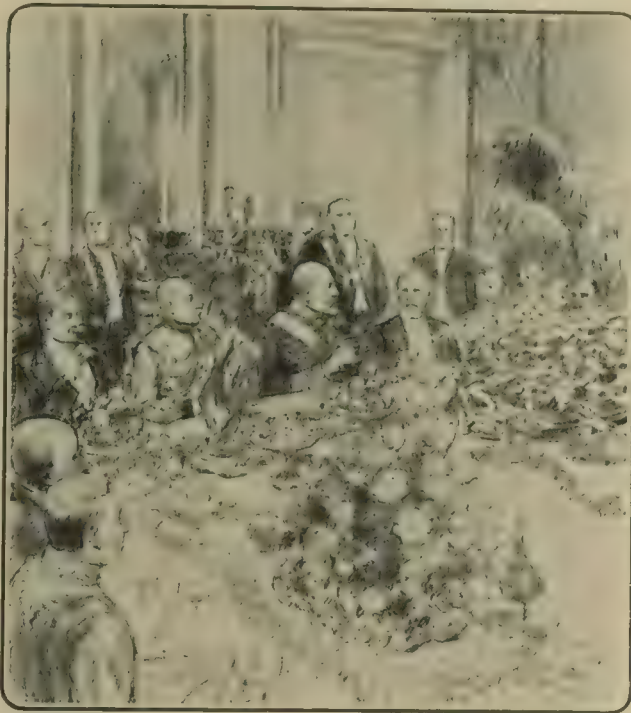
BRITAIN AND SPAIN: KING EDWARD AND KING ALFONSO AT ALDERSHOT, JUNE 1905.
Photograph by Bowden.



BRITAIN AND PERSIA: KING EDWARD AND THE SHAH ON THE ROYAL YACHT AT PORTSMOUTH, AUGUST 1901.

humanitarian influence in bringing the Boer War to an honourable close.

Without supplanting his Ambassadors, he may be said to have supplemented their activity in a way which had never before been done by any of his predecessors—not even by his mother, who always took the most absorbing interest in foreign affairs, and even on several occasions succeeded in bending the will of her Ministers to her own. The great Queen had sometimes an imperious habit of putting her foot down with sovereign emphasis; while her son and successor often achieved the same result by different means. His superior way was to promote the business of diplomacy by the truly British method of a banquet, and thus the business could be disposed of without even the slightest reference to it at the festive board. If the Lords and Commons would only dine together in Westminster Hall, with the band of the Coldstreams playing patriotic airs in the gallery, the Veto question would soon be settled, as well as that of the composition of the Upper House.



BRITAIN AND FRANCE: PRESIDENT LOUBET'S BANQUET
TO KING EDWARD AT THE ELYSÉE, MAY 1903.

"Ich Dien," the motto of the Prince of Wales, should have been translated, not "I serve," but "I dine"; and, to speak of his ten years' reign only, King Edward had

dined and been dined by all the chief potentates of Europe, each of whom left Windsor with the impression that his Britannic Majesty was his greatest and sincerest friend, while the Sovereign thus honoured made haste, on returning home, to convey his convictions to his own delighted people. The long procession of the Kings in "Macbeth" was nothing to the perpetual stream of foreign monarchs who, during Edward the Seventh's reign, flowed from Windsor to the Guildhall, there to be assured of England's friendship; and under his Majesty's tactful surveillance even our relations with Germany became decidedly cordial as compared with what they once were. Germany, too, sincerely mourns a death which is a loss to her as well as to us; and, indeed,

the heart of the whole civilised world, touched by our bereavement, may be said to have become King Edward's all-embracing and unparalleled tomb.



BRITAIN AND GERMANY: THE KING AND PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA AT THE KIEL YACHT CLUB, JUNE 1904.

KING EDWARD'S PEACE-MAKING POLICY.



PRESIDENT LOUBET GREETING KING EDWARD ON HIS JOURNEY
THROUGH FRANCE, APRIL 6, 1905.



FRANCE THE GUEST OF KING EDWARD: PRESIDENT FALLIÈRES ARRIVES
AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE, MAY 1908.



KING EDWARD WELCOMES KING ALFONSO IN LONDON,
JUNE 1905.



KING EDWARD BIDS PRINCESS ENA GODSPEED ON HER DEPARTURE FOR HER
MARRIAGE WITH KING ALFONSO, MAY 1906.

L'AMI DE LA FRANCE.

DRAWN BY L. SABATTIER.



KING EDWARD SMOKES A FRIENDLY CIGAR WITH PRESIDENT LOUBET DURING A RAILWAY JOURNEY.

KING EDWARD'S FELLOWSHIP WITH FOREIGN MONARCHS.



KING EDWARD'S VISIT TO THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA,
AUGUST 1905.



KING EDWARD DRINKING TO THE HEALTH OF THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH,
AUGUST 1905.



KING EDWARD MEETING THE KAISER IN THE GRAND HALL
AT FRIEDRICHSHOF, FEBRUARY 1901.



KING EDWARD ENTERTAINING THE KING OF PORTUGAL AT WINDSOR,
NOVEMBER 1909.

NAVAL PROGRESS DURING THE REIGN.

KING EDWARD'S reign will leave its mark on the Naval annals of the British Empire. If the all too brief span of nine and a half years has not witnessed such revolutionary changes as marked the sixty-three years' reign of Queen Victoria—during which wooden war-ships and sails and smooth-bore muzzle-loading guns gave place to steel-armourclads and steam, and rifled breech-loaders of titanic size and powers of range and destruction—yet it will live in history as a naval epoch *sui generis* for the tremendous advance and development in the size and

armament of the battle-ships, the strategic reorganisation of British sea-power, and the drastic remodelling of the methods of officering and distributing the Fleet which have been the features of Edward the Seventh's reign in naval affairs.

The advance in regard to ships and guns will be readily seen by comparing these points in the naval conditions of 1901, when his late Majesty came to the throne, and those of the present time. In 1901, our most powerful battle-ships were the new *London* and *Albemarle*, costing a million sterling, and the former vessel of 15,000 tons' displacement, 400 feet long and 75 feet beam, of 15,000-h.p., and eighteen knots speed, with an armour belt (on only two-thirds of the water-line) of 9-in. steel, and carrying four heavy 50-ton guns. The broadside fire of the *London* was 4600 lb. weight of metal at each discharge. In May 1910 the most powerful ships afloat in the British Navy are the celebrated "super-Dreadnoughts," *St. Vincent* and *Neptune*, the latter being of 20,250 tons' displacement, 510 feet long and 86 feet

beam, of 25,000-h.p., of twenty-one knots' speed, with complete water-line armour-belt of 10-in. steel, and carrying ten heavy 60-ton guns, with a broadside fire of 8700 lb. weight of metal at each discharge—practically double that of the best ships of 1901, in addition to which the modern guns, owing to recent mechanical breech improvements, can be loaded and fired as fast again as the older guns. In 1901 armoured cruisers were the exception; in 1910 they are the rule, while the vast fleet of unarmoured cruisers of the earlier time has almost entirely vanished.

Only small vessels for special purposes are left unarmoured. In 1901 the best armoured cruiser was the *Aboukir*, of 12,000 tons' displacement, 21,000-h.p., and 22 knots' speed; to-day we have the *Inflexible*, armed as a *Dreadnought* battle-ship, of 17,250 tons, 45,000-h.p., and 27 knots' speed; and under construction is the *Lion*, of 26,300 tons' displacement, 70,000-h.p., and, as is anticipated, 29 to 30 knots' speed. In 1901 our typical destroyers were 27-knot boats;

to-day we have the vastly bigger and heavier armed *Swift* of 36 knots. Submarines were just coming in experimentally in 1901, with 122-ton, single-screw, 9-knot vessels of small radius of action; to-day we have 600-ton boats of 1200-h.p. and 16 knots' speed, twin screws, and cruising radius of 4000 miles. Our newer torpedoes are twice as destructive, three times as fast, and have three times the range of those of nine years ago. "Mine-layers," of which we now have quite a squadron, "mine-creepers," and the very important naval aeronautical department were



THREE GENERATIONS OF NAVAL MEN: THE LATE KING, THE KING, AND THE DUKE OF CORNWALL.



undreamt-of innovations in 1901. This brief and necessarily incomplete summary will give some idea of the lines on which the development in *matériel* has progressed under King Edward VII. The Navy estimates for 1901, it may be added, amounted to £27,522,600; those of the present year are over £40,000,000, and may have to be increased by supplemental estimates within the financial year, in view of recent activities abroad.

No less epoch-making has been the strategical and administrative revolution effected under the administration of Sir John Fisher (now Lord Fisher), First Sea Lord of the Admiralty during seven years of the reign, whose name will be associated in history with the era of Edward VII. In 1901 the fleets and squadrons of the Navy were distributed all over the world, on no special principle. The stations to a large extent were mapped out much as they had been arranged for the previous half-century and longer. Also, on the more distant stations, most of the smaller vessels were practically obsolete

craft, several of which, indeed, in the event of war, few Admirals would have risked at sea; depriving the Navy, in consequence, of the services of an appreciable force of officers and men.

In 1910 there is not a British commissioned vessel in any part of the world unfit to take to the full the part allotted to her in war, at the shortest notice. The stations of the fleets and squadrons all the world over have been re-grouped on strategical lines, and a force of effective modern ships provided for each station, with the one aim of being ready for war at any moment. The formation of the present Home Fleet, based on Sheerness; the abolition of the weak and antiquated Coastguard Squadron in favour of a set of efficient reserve squadrons of modern ships, stationed at home ports, and kept in continuous training and ready for sea at short notice, manned by "nucleus crews"; the inaugura-

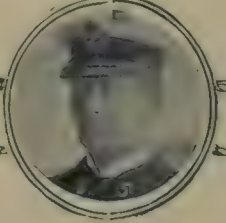
tion of the common-entry system for officering the executive departments of the fleet—are among the



TRAINING THE YOUNG ROYAL SAILORS: PRINCE EDWARD AND HIS BROTHER ON THEIR MODEL BRIG AT VIRGINIA WATER.



KING EDWARD LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE BRITANNIA NAVAL COLLEGE, DARTMOUTH, MARCH 7, 1902.



EVOLUTION OF NAVAL DESIGN IN KING EDWARD'S REIGN.

THE CHIEF TYPES OF WAR-VESSELS OF THE PERIOD.



1. "ALBEMARLE" (BATTLE-SHIP), 1901.
2. "ABOUKIR" (CRUISER), 1901.
3. "QUEEN" (BATTLE-SHIP), 1902.

4. "DRAKE" (CRUISER), 1904.
5. "MINOTAUR" (CRUISER), 1905.
6. "KING EDWARD VII." (BATTLE-SHIP), 1904.

7. "LORD NELSON" (BATTLE-SHIP), 1905.
8. "DREADNOUGHT" (BATTLE-SHIP), 1906.
9. "INVINCIBLE" (CRUISER), 1906.

10. SUBMARINE "A 1," 1903.
11. "SWIFT" (DESTROYER), 1908
12. SUBMARINE "D 1," 1910.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CRIBB.



vital and far-reaching reforms and administrative innovations that will make memorable the reign of King Edward VII.

All through his reign his Majesty ever personally displayed his keen interest in all that had to do with the welfare of the Navy. He reviewed the nearer fleets—the Home, the Channel, and the Atlantic—on four occasions, beginning with the magnificent Coronation Review at Spithead of August 1902, and including the Spithead review of August 1905 of the Channel Fleet side by side with

the visiting French fleet, the officers of which were subsequently entertained at the historic *dîneur* in Westminster Hall. In the first year of his reign he was present at the launch of the battleship *Queen*, named by Queen Alexandra; and his Majesty himself named and launched the *Dreadnought* in February 1906. On every occasion of disaster—and there were several, unhappily, in the reign (though mostly to small vessels): the sinking of Submarine *A 1* with all her crew; the disaster to Submarine *A 8* in Plymouth Sound, by

which fifteen lives were lost; the sinking of the destroyer *Tiger* off the Isle of Wight, with the loss of thirty-five lives; the sinking of the *Cobra* in the North Sea—on all occasions the King never failed to send a message of condolence to the bereaved relatives. When the battleship *Prince George* was saved from foundering in the Bay of Biscay, after collision, and carried into safety by the pluck and endurance of the officers and men, the King sent them a warm message of hearty congratulation, which was read on the quarter-deck of the ship at Portsmouth by the then First Lord of the Admiralty,

Lord Selborne. At the outset of his reign his late Majesty presented Osborne to the nation, for the naval cadets' college and an officers' sanatorium. One of his last acts in reference to the Navy was, in July last year, to review in Buckingham Palace grounds the Australian and New Zealand seamen undergoing training in England for the new Colonial Navy.

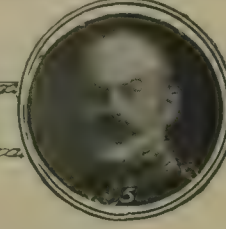
On every occasion that offered, as a fact, and in all manner of ways, King Edward was prompt to find an opportunity for displaying his attachment to his sailors and

personal interest in all that had to do with the Navy. Early in his reign the King presented to the nation for the Navy the historic Nelson and other relics which for a century and more had been kept at Windsor Castle—the *Victory's* Trafalgar relics being given to the Royal United Service Institution, and the celebrated billiard-table made from the timbers of the *Royal George* to Greenwich Royal Naval College. Only one priceless personal Naval relic his late Majesty could not bring himself to part with, and it was surely



KING EDWARD LAYING THE FIRST PLATE OF H.M.S. "EDWARD VII." AT DEVONPORT, MARCH 8, 1902.

most fitting that it should remain in the keeping of the first officer of the Empire—the bullet by means of which Nelson met his death. It was also due to King Edward's personal intervention that, at the last moment, our last remaining Trafalgar prize, the old wooden French man-of-war *Implacable*, at Devonport, was saved from being sold out of the Navy to the shipbreakers, the King stopping the sale, indeed, on the very day that the Admiralty had fixed for the public auction. These few instances, noted at random, may be taken as typical; they might be increased twentyfold if space permitted.





OUR SAILOR KING: HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

BORN AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, JUNE 3, 1865; SUCCEEDED TO THE THRONE, MAY 6, 1910.

FROM THE PHOTOGRAPH BY H. WALTER BARNETT.

KING EDWARD WAS EVER THE ENTHUSIASTIC HEAD OF HIS ARMY.



KING EDWARD PRESENTING COLOURS TO THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENTS, JUNE 1903.



KING EDWARD PRESENTING WAR MEDALS TO THE YEOMANRY, AUGUST 1901.



KING EDWARD AFTER THE GREAT REVIEW OF SCOTTISH VOLUNTEERS AT EDINBURGH, SEPTEMBER 1905.



KING EDWARD AND HIS FUTURE SOLDIERS: A BOXING MATCH AT THE DUKE OF YORK'S SCHOOL, MAY 1908.



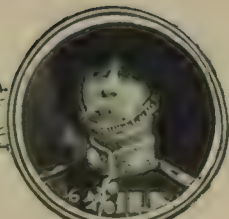
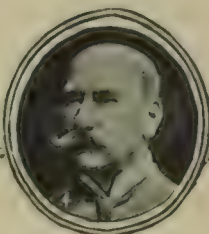
KING EDWARD PRESENTING NEW COLOURS TO THE GRENADIER GUARDS, JUNE 1906.



KING EDWARD HOLDS A REVIEW AT ALDERSHOT IN HONOUR OF PRESIDENT LOUBET, JULY 1903.



KING EDWARD'S GREAT REVIEW OF 38,000 SCOTTISH VOLUNTEERS AT EDINBURGH, SEPTEMBER 1905.



the uniform was his favourite wear on all State occasions—however much, as Admiral of the Fleet, his heart was with the Navy. Fond of military ceremonial—and countless were the reviews at which he took the salute—he nevertheless had a keen eye for detail and a zeal sincere for the essence of things military. Thus, when it was a question of improving the equipment of our soldiers, he was at pains to arrange with his nephew, the Kaiser, for a small party of German soldiers and N.C.O.s to come over to London with their field-service kit.

There was no greater authority in the Army on questions of uniform, etiquette, and rank. After his accession he kept in the closest possible touch with the Guards, and there was no probationer whose qualifications were not personally scrutinised by His Majesty before receiving his commission. He was sternly opposed to the proposal to abolish the kilt; but what he could not prevent was the disbanding of the 3rd Battalion Scots, as decreed by the Government of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman. His speech to the battalion before it surrendered to him the colours which he had presented to it before leaving for the front was spoken in the sincerest sorrow, almost with tears. "I never," he said, "saw a finer body of men, and it is with sincere regret that I part with you here to-day." These disbanded Scots Guards had materially contributed to the victories which had enabled Lord Roberts to come home and be entertained on behalf of the Queen at Buckingham Palace by the Prince of Wales, who eulogised the hero of Pretoria as no home-returning conqueror had been lauded and honoured before.

King Edward was never more of a constitutional Sovereign than when he deferred to the wishes of his Ministers with regard to the reduction of the Regular Army, however much against his personal grain; but

on the other hand, he was never more in agreement with his Cabinet than when he joined with it heart and soul in its effort to transform the Volunteer Force of his own father's creating into the Territorial Army as excogitated and organised by Mr. Haldane. Indeed, one of the most conspicuous and memorable acts of King Edward's reign was the summoning of all the Lords Lieutenant of his Kingdom to Buckingham Palace, where, in a rousing speech, he called upon them to co-operate with him and his Government, by means of the County Associations, in making a reality of the new scheme of home defence. In fact, it may be said that the creation of the Territorial Army

was the most momentous, as it will remain the most memorable act of the late King's reign. His Majesty's deep interest in this new creation was further evinced by his personal presentation at Windsor last summer of colours to 110 units of the Territorial Army, which will thus always look back to him as to its founder.

Every year, too, since his accession, our late King, on or about Empire Day, made a point of going into the field with his khaki-clad troops at Aldershot, when all the most recent developments of the new warfare were presented to him in "pennin" and panoramic



KING EDWARD PRESENTING MEDALS TO SOLDIERS DISTINGUISHED IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR, JUNE 12, 1901.

shape; and on those occasions—as well as at other ceremonial parades—his memory for details of all kinds, as well as for tradition, was something wonderful. On the whole, it may be said that no English Sovereign—of the Hanoverian dynasty, at least—ever identified himself so closely with the Army as did Edward VII., whose soldier-brother, by the way, commanded a Brigade of Guards in Egypt (at Tel-el-Kebir), as he would also have commanded a Division in South Africa had he been allowed by his royal mother to have his own way. Of the late King, however, it may truly be said that, by devotion to its interests, he did as much for the Army as if he had enriched it with the prestige of a glorious victory.



KING EDWARD THE YACHTSMAN.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG.



THE LATE KING ENTERTAINS A PARTY ON BOARD HIS RACING-YACHT, "BRITANNIA."



KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH & SPORT.

THE sad death of King Edward VII. came as a shock to the sporting world, for he had long borne the title of "the First Sportsman in Europe." It was, too, more than remarkable that he should have passed away on the very day that his colours were carried to victory (for the first time in 1910) by Witch of the Air, in the Spring Two-Year-Old Plate, at Kempton Park—a meeting, by-the-bye, he very often patronised. A very ordinary phrase heard on the racecourse in connection with King Edward VII. was, "He's one of the very best," which is the greatest compliment the crowd could pay. It may not be generally known that the

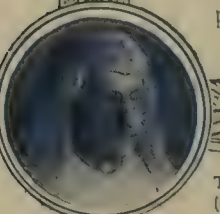
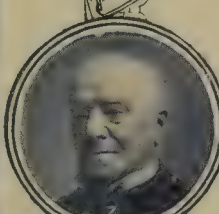
The last of the three great days the late King experienced on a racecourse was when Minoru won the Derby last year, the two previous great occasions having also arisen after the royal colours had been carried to victory in the Derby. Those who were fortunate enough to be at Epsom on the day that Persimmon, under the royal purple, beat St. Frusquin by a neck will never forget the scene that followed. Hats, umbrellas, and sticks were flung in the air the while a mass of shouting, cheering, joyous people were seething round the Prince (he had not yet come to the throne) whose good-humoured, smiling face told the story of his delight. Even John Watts, who rode Persimmon,



KING EDWARD'S LAST SHOOTING PARTY: A GROUP TAKEN AT WINDSOR DURING KING MANOEL'S VISIT, NOVEMBER 1909.

presence of the King at a race-meeting held in the neighbourhood of the Metropolis meant an addition of quite £1000 per day to the takings. If his Majesty had a good horse running that had a chance of winning, the crowd would be of double the average proportions. The King always appeared to take the keenest interest in the sport when he was at a race-meeting. He studied his race-card and viewed the racing through his glasses like an expert, while he always enjoyed a visit to the paddock to see his horses saddled. After a day's racing at Newmarket, he would often motor to Egerton House and, after taking tea, would go round the stables to see his horses. When his Majesty lunched on the course, the menu for the King always contained prawns, and plovers' eggs when in season.

was seen to smile, and that was a rare occurrence indeed! Four years later the scene was re-enacted when Herbert Jones steered Diamond Jubilee to success in the same race. But the scene that appealed most to me was that of last year, when the King won his first Derby as King and the last Derby run for during his lifetime. Three months earlier such a victory for Minoru did not enter into the wildest imaginings of any man. But early spring victories at Newbury and in the Two Thousand Guineas drew attention to the fact that the King's colt was "coming on" so rapidly as to indicate that he would bear his part at Epsom with credit; and with Bayardo the victim of a vile late winter and wretched spring, that belief became more pronounced each day. The American colt, Sir Martin, was believed to have a great chance also; but



The Portraits on this page are: 1. The Earl of Lonsdale (Patron of the Turf); 2. The Duke of Portland (Patron of the Turf); 3. Lord Marcus Beresford (Manager of the King's Stud); 4. Mr. Justice Grantham; 5. Sir Thomas Lipton (Owner of the "Shamrock"); 6. The Marquess of Zetland (Patron of the Turf); 7. The Late Lord Brampton (Mr. Justice Hawkins); and 8. Lord Farquhar.

KING EDWARD AS PATRON OF THE TURF.



1. KING EDWARD IN THE ROYAL BOX AT THE DERBY, JUNE 1903.

3. KING EDWARD AT EPSOM SPRING MEETING, APRIL 1904.

2. KING EDWARD AT PUNCHESTOWN RACES, MAY 1904.

4. ROYAL ASCOT, JUNE 1906: KING EDWARD IN THE ROYAL ENCLOSURE.



all the good luck came the way of the royal colours, and the bearer of them battled out his race with such dogged resolution and pluck that he snatched a head victory from Mr. Raphael's Louviers. While that titanic battle was being fought out the silence could be felt, and so uncertain were the onlookers that they could not anticipate the verdict of the judge. When, however, the number of Minoru was placed at the top of the frame there was such a spontaneous shout of joy as did one good to hear.

Then followed the scene on which I like to let my memory play. The King, gloriously happy, with laughing face, came down to lead Minoru in. No effort was made to clear the way for him, and he was to be seen in the midst of a motley throng, all cheering, all supremely happy, with the Prince of Wales trying to keep the nearest of the crowd from pressing unduly on his father. The throng was so great and so close that Minoru wouldn't have had room to kick had he wanted to do so. But he seemed to know all about it, and behaved in exemplary fashion. Some men actually patted the King on the back! It was a rough-and-ready tribute to the esteem in which what are known as "racing men" held their monarch. Of the three great Derby days that he experienced he probably looked on the last as the most pleasing. The only



KING EDWARD'S RACING YACHT "BRITANNIA."
Photograph by Cribb.

flaw in the jewel, perhaps, was that his Majesty did not breed the winner himself; but that was, after all, only a minor matter compared with the fact that a reigning monarch had won our greatest race.

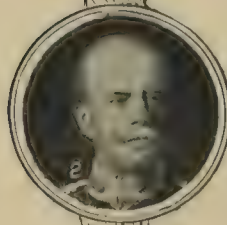
The other two Derby-winners were bred by the King from a mare named Perdita II., purchased by John Porter; and from the time she threw Florizel II. times prospered with the royal stud—so much so that in 1896 the King

won in stakes no less than £26,000, and in 1897 £15,000, both sums being eclipsed in 1900, when the winning record was £29,000.

Lean years followed, until in 1909—the year of Minoru's astonishing successes—the amount won was £20,000. To the winning amount in 1900 must be added the stakes won by the King's Ambush II. in the Grand National Steeplechase. It was a unique double to win the greatest steeplechase and the greatest flat race in the same year—one that has never been achieved by any other man. It was the period of depression that followed that ultimately led up to his Majesty leasing a batch

of yearlings from Colonel Hall Walker, one of which was Minoru.

It was strange that Persimmon and Diamond Jubilee could sire good horses for everybody but their owner, and the former of the two will ever be remembered



KING EDWARD INSPECTING HIS HORSE AMBUSH II. AT
KEMPTON PARK, JANUARY 1903.



KING EDWARD'S INTEREST IN GOLF: THE LATE KING ON THE
LINKS AT HOMBURG, AUGUST 1905.

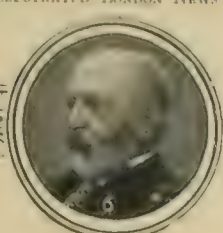


The Illustrated London News Record Number.



KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH WITH HIS HORSE MINORU, WINNER OF THE DERBY, 1909.

From the Copyright Photograph by W. A. Ross.



as the progenitor of Sceptre, one of the greatest mares of all time.

John Porter trained the King's horses when the royal colours were successful for the first time—on Counterpane in 1886. Seven years later his Majesty's horses were transferred to the charge of Richard Marsh at Newmarket, under the management of Lord Marcus Beresford, which arrangements obtained

From 1887 the King gave a dinner on the night of the Derby, first at Marlborough House, afterwards at Buckingham Palace, to which forty or fifty members of the Jockey Club and other gentlemen were invited, and on these occasions the King's racing trophies would be displayed. He made a point of himself proposing the health of the winner, but on the occasions of the three royal victories that pleasant duty fell to one of his guests.

The late King was passionately fond of dogs, and was a patron of the Kennel Club from its formation in 1873. It was directly through an expression of opinion from King Edward that the cruel practice of ear-cropping was made illegal for Kennel Club Shows.

King Edward was in his young days a straight rider to hounds, and he sat a horse perfectly. He was a fine billiard-player, and was tutored by the late William Cook. Yachting, too, was one of his pastimes. He won many races with the *Britannia*. He seldom missed the Cowes Week. As a shot he had few equals in this country, but of late



KING EDWARD AT THE COVERT-SIDE: A PHEASANT SHOOT.

Jockeys that had the honour of wearing the royal colours were Fred Archer, M. Cannon, T. Loates, N. Robinson, O. Madden, Sloan, Maher, H. Jones, Higgs, and Wal Griggs; and amateur riders who achieved similar distinction

were Captain Hope Johnstone, Captain "Roddy" Owen, Mr. T. Lushington, Mr. A. Coventry, Mr. E. P. Wilson, Lord Annaly, Captain Jarvis, the Hon. Reggie Ward, and Mr. G. Thursby.

One of the most unfortunate things that happened to a horse bearing the royal colours was when Sloan was left at the post for the Cambridgeshire on Nunsuch. The balance was speedily restored, for the same jockey secured the Old Cambridgeshire on the same mare on the following Friday.

years he could not walk long distances, and he had to ride from beat to beat on a pony, which had been specially trained for the purpose. King Edward had the reputation of being the best organiser in the world. He certainly was thorough in all his undertakings. The details of all his sporting arrangements were put before him, and his instructions were promptly given with regard to special trains, luncheons, and the company to receive the royal commands.



KING EDWARD'S INTEREST IN EVERY FORM OF SPORT.



RACING: KING EDWARD AT THE GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE,
MARCH 1903.



LAWN TENNIS: KING EDWARD WATCHING A LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT
AT HOMBURG, SEPTEMBER 1901.



FOOTBALL: KING EDWARD AT THE NAVY AND ARMY MATCH,
QUEEN'S CLUB, MARCH 1905.



PELOTA: KING EDWARD WATCHING THE NATIONAL GAME OF THE BASQUES,
MARCH 1906.



SHOOTING: KING EDWARD AT A DEER-DRIVE IN THE HIGHLANDS, SEPTEMBER 1905.



SHOOTING: A DEER-DRIVE ON DEESIDE, SEPTEMBER 1902.

KING EDWARD THE FIRST OF BRITISH SPORTSMEN.



KING EDWARD SHOOTING AT SANDRINGHAM.



THE LATE KING AND HIS SHOOTING "SUITE" AT SANDRINGHAM.



KING EDWARD AT THE OLYMPIA HORSE SHOW, JUNE 1907.



KING EDWARD AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES, JULY 1908.



KING EDWARD WATCHING THE GRAND NATIONAL PARADE: MR. MARSH, THE KING'S TRAINER, LEADING MOIFAA.



Photo. Sport and General.

KING EDWARD'S THIRD DERBY: THE UNPARALLELED SCENE OF ENTHUSIASM AS HIS MAJESTY LED IN MINORU.



KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH & SCIENCE.

IT was the distinction of the late King Edward to realise, what most of us do not, that "Science" is not the preserve of a few, but a high and sparsely populated table-land attainable by all who will strive for it: and he made it his constant endeavour to foster the desire for emigration thereto.

How much new land in this region has been "taken up" during his reign it would be difficult to estimate at present. But this is certain: many new industries have been started there, and others have made great strides.

one branch of biological research than another he may perhaps be regarded as having followed with most keenness the warfare which is being waged against disease in all its forms, therein showing once again his deep concern for the well-being of his people.

He gave many a practical proof of his lively interest in all that concerned the campaign against that most insidious malady, cancer; and during his reign our knowledge thereof has materially advanced, though on this subject our ignorance is yet immense.



KING EDWARD AND THE CONQUEST OF THE AIR: INSPECTING MR. WILBUR WRIGHT'S FLYING-MACHINE AT PAU, MARCH 1909.
Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.

Abstruse problems such as are presented by the investigation of the rare gases like argon, neon, krypton, xenon, helium, have yielded not a little during this reign. Radium has been pressed into the service of medicine, and the others await a sphere of usefulness. Wireless telegraphy and telautography have been launched from the dockyards of the physicist into the sea of commerce.

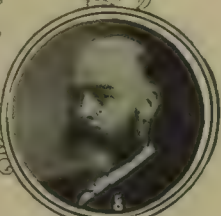
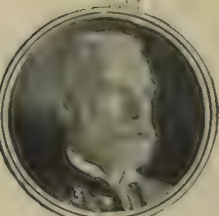
The mono-rail, the gyroscope, and aeroplanes are almost ready to take their place in the workaday world, Motor-traction has become commonplace.

But in these fields, though the harvest is great, the labourers are few, and hence, in a decade, there is less to record. In the biological sciences great strides have been made; and this progress was always keenly watched by his late Majesty, as we shall show.

If, however, he could be said to be more interested in

Tuberculosis differs from cancer in being a disease which levies toll on the young rather than the old. Like cancer, obstinately defying treatment, it claims a far greater number of victims annually, and demands even more strenuous efforts to bring about its subjection and suppression. During King Edward's memorable reign not a little was accomplished towards this end. The use of "Tuberculin," a culture made from dead tubercle bacilli, raised high expectations, but this curative method had, for a time, to be given up, the results being the reverse of successful. Later, however, the discovery of "Opsonins" by Sir Almroth Wright gave the Tuberculin treatment a new lease of life, but it yet remains to be seen to what extent this treatment will prove successful.

Those scourges of the human race, sleeping-sickness, malaria, plague, and yellow-fever, slaying men by millions annually, have during the present reign received a check,



KING EDWARD FOLLOWED HIS FATHER'S EXAMPLE IN THE CAUSE OF SCIENCE.



KING EDWARD AND THE LIGHT CURE: A VISIT TO THE FINSEN INSTITUTE, OCTOBER 1901.



KING EDWARD OPENING THE NEW VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM BUILDINGS, JUNE 1909.



and ere long they may be robbed of half their power for mischief: and this fact alone would have been a brilliant landmark in a brilliant reign. These insidious diseases are

caused, on the one hand, by minute animal parasites, akin to the white corpuscles of the blood; and, on the other, to equally minute vegetable parasites or microbes. Thanks to the brilliant pioneer work of intrepid investigators like Major Ross and Colonel Bruce, among our own countrymen, and of the late and no less brilliant work carried out during the present reign by Professor Minchin, of the Lister Institute, we know that the active agent in sleeping sickness is an animal parasite or "Trypanosome," which is carried from one victim to another by the quite innocent, but no less terrible tsetse fly. Having gained an entrance into the human body, the parasite, by slow degrees, makes its way to the central cavity of the spinal column, and then death supervenes. This much has been accomplished: there now remains to find a cure—some method of slaying the invading host. This is uphill work, but a successful method of treatment seems now within our grasp. Then

"Trypanosomiasis" will have been added to the list of the conquests of science.

The necessary limitations of this survey prevent a more

detailed account of what has been done in this matter of "sleeping-sickness," or of the equally great strides that have been made during the last decade in tracing the history of the various fevers to which we have referred. The germs of these are in all cases excessively minute; but in the case of some—as in yellow fever, for example—they defy detection. It is now known that they are "filter-passers"; that is to say, they are so excessively small that at present they can neither be detected by the microscope nor arrested by the most ingenious filters that man can devise. The next ten years may well tell a different story.

Acting on the axiom "Prevention is better than cure," during the last year or two the attention of scientific men

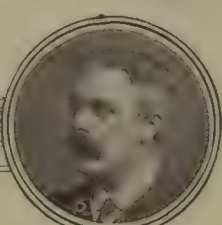
has been seriously turned to the problem of race development in civilised communities; and the science of "Eugenics," and more remotely of "Genetics" and "Mendelism," has now taken shape. At the



KING EDWARD THE PATRON OF ENGINEERING: OPENING THE KING EDWARD VII. BRIDGE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, JULY 1906.



KING EDWARD'S INTEREST IN THE NATIONAL TREASURE-HOUSE OF SCIENCE AND LITERATURE: THE LATE KING INAUGURATING THE ADDITION TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM, JULY 1907.



KING EDWARD'S ENCOURAGEMENT OF SCIENCE AND EXPLORATION.



KING EDWARD'S ENCOURAGEMENT OF EXPLORATION: HIS MAJESTY INSPECTING SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON'S PREPARATIONS FOR HIS SOUTH POLAR EXPEDITION.



KING EDWARD INSPECTS ELECTRICAL MEDICAL APPARATUS AT THE NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED AND EPILEPTIC, NOVEMBER 1909.



KING EDWARD AND MOUNTAINEERING: HIS MAJESTY AT THE DUKE OF THE ABRUZZI'S LECTURE ON HIS ASCENT OF RUWENZORI, JANUARY 1907.



KING EDWARD'S INTEREST IN APPLIED SCIENCE: WATCHING A HUGE CASTING AT SHEFFIELD, JULY 1905.



beginning of King Edward's reign such things were at most but "in the air."

The fascinating problems of "Mendelism" are too complex to be profitably dealt with here. Suffice it to say that Professor Bateson and a small band of enthusiastic workers in Cambridge have, during the King's reign, amassed a vast store of facts bearing on the problem of Heredity.

So far, our survey has been concerned with what may be called, for want of a better term, "Applied Science"—an aspect of science which always appealed to our lamented Sovereign. But he was no less interested in the progress of those branches which are concerned rather with the advance of human knowledge of the world we live in. To begin with the study Man himself. Our knowledge of the physical evolution of man has been materially widened during the past decade by the discovery of skulls and bones of primitive man on the Continent, and since a full and complete account of such discoveries appeared in these columns, no further mention need be made of them.

In regard to the lower animals, discoveries of the highest importance have been made by Dr. C. W. Andrews, of the British Museum, for out of the sandy waste of the Fayum he has unearthed bones of primitive whales and elephants and of creatures, unlike anything now living, such as the "Arsinoëtherium," which have thrown a flood of light on some of the most difficult problems of mammalian descent. From Madagascar another of our countrymen has unearthed some most extraordinary and gigantic lemurs, creatures allied to monkeys, and thus, indirectly, to man himself. Such discoveries, to select but one or two from many, do much to enlighten us both as to the past history of the world and as to the relation thereto of the present.

The "comfortable word Evolution" gains a deeper meaning by such discoveries. And in this connection mention may be made of a discovery which shows how the work of scientific men in different fields interweaves.

During the last decade physiologists demonstrated the existence of a peculiar exudation, so to speak, of the sexual glands in the higher vertebrates, which is the stimulus directing the growth of what are called the "secondary sexual characters"—the antlers of deer, the "breeding plumage" of birds: and such stimulants they have called "hormones." The demonstration of this fact is of first-rate importance, and has revolutionised our ideas as to the growth and development of these same "secondary sexual characters."

In this aspect of scientific work, the purely zoological and evolutionary, King Edward always displayed a deep interest. And this is nowhere more certainly demonstrated than by the keen interest he took in the welfare of the Natural History Museum, of which he was a trustee. And, be it remembered, during the time that he was Prince of Wales there were few meetings he did not attend; and he never left the building without first inspecting the latest additions. His last gift was the skeleton of Persimmon. Many of the specimens in the British Saloon came from his beloved home at Sandringham: the authorities had but to ask and to have, and generally he anticipated them.

If other proofs of his lively interest in the work of science are needed, one has but to recall the encouragement he gave to explorers, and especially to the two Antarctic expeditions which left our shores during his reign. Other proofs that he saw in the progress of science the good of his people, may be found in the ready way he consented, often at great personal inconvenience, to lay the foundation-stones of buildings dedicated to science, or to perform the opening ceremony on their completion. A list even of such ceremonies performed during his illustrious reign would be too long to repeat here. Of him, no less than of his revered mother, it may be said—

He wrought his country lasting good.



"I SHALL MAKE THE MOTOR-CAR A NECESSITY FOR EVERY ENGLISH GENTLEMAN":
THE LATE KING AND HIS FIRST AUTOMOBILE.



THE BENCH OF BISHOPS IN KING EDWARD'S REIGN.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG.



THE RECORD OF THE REIGN OF PEACE.

1. The Rt. Rev. E. C. Sumner Gibson, D.D., Bishop of Gloucester.
2. The Rt. Rev. F. J. Chavasse, Bishop of Liverpool.
3. The Rt. Rev. John Owen, D.D., Bishop of St. Davids.
4. The Rt. Rev. Edwyn Hoskyns, Bishop of Southwell.
5. The Rt. Rev. J. P. Hughes, D.D., Bishop of Llandaff.
6. The late Rt. Rev. A. T. Lloyd, D.D., Bishop of Newcastle.
7. The Rt. Rev. T. W. Drury, D.D., Bishop of Sodor and Man.
8. The Rt. Rev. C. W. Stubbs, D.D., Bishop of Truro.
9. The Rt. Rev. A. Robertson, D.D., Bishop of Exeter.
10. The Rt. Rev. J. W. Diggle, D.D., Bishop of Carlisle.

11. The Rt. Rev. Francis Paget, D.D., Bishop of Oxford.
12. The Rt. Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter, D.D., D.C.L., Bishop of Ripon.
13. The Rt. Rev. J. R. Harmer, D.D., Bishop of Rochester.
14. The Rt. Rev. F. J. Jayne, D.D., Bishop of Chester.
15. The Rt. Rev. Charles Gore, D.D., D.C.L., Bishop of Birmingham.
16. The Rt. Rev. H. W. Yeatman-Biggs, D.D., F.S.A., Bishop of Worcester.
17. The Rt. Rev. Edgar Jacob, D.D., Bishop of St. Albans.
18. The Rt. Rev. W. H. Williams, D.D., Bishop of Bangor.
19. The Rt. Rev. E. A. Knox, D.D., Bishop of Manchester.



20. The Rt. Rev. G. R. Eden, D.D., Bishop of Wakefield.
21. The Rt. Rev. F. H. Chase, D.D., Bishop of Ely.
22. The Most Rev. and Rt. Hon. Randall T. Davidson, P.C., G.C.V.O., D.D., D.C.L., Archbishop of Canterbury.
23. The Rt. Rev. A. G. Edwards, D.D., Bishop of St. Asaph.
24. The Rt. Rev. E. S. Talbot, D.D., Bishop of Southwark.
25. The Rt. Rev. and Hon. E. Carr Glyn, D.D., Bishop of Peterborough.
26. The late Rt. Rev. Edward King, D.D., Bishop of Lincoln.
27. The Rt. Rev. G. F. Browne, D.D., D.C.L., Bishop of Bristol.
28. The Rt. Rev. and Hon. A. Legge, D.D., Bishop of Lichfield.

29. The Rt. Rev. G. W. Kennion, D.D., Bishop of Bath and Wells.
30. The Rt. Rev. J. Sheepshanks, D.D., Bishop of Norwich (Resigned).
31. The Rt. Rev. John Percival, D.D., Bishop of Hereford.
32. The Rt. Rev. John Wordsworth, D.D., Bishop of Salisbury.
33. The Rt. Rev. and Rt. Hon. A. F. Winnington-Ingram, D.D., P.C., Bishop of London.
34. The Most Rev. and Rt. Hon. W. D. Maclagan, P.C., D.D., D.C.L., Archbishop of York (Resigned).
35. The Rt. Rev. H. Carr Glyn Moule, D.D., Bishop of Durham.
36. The Rt. Rev. H. E. Ryle, D.D., Bishop of Winchester.

Since this drawing was made, Dr. Lang has succeeded Dr. Maclagan as Archbishop of York.

THE RECORD OF THE REIGN OF PEACE.

RELIGION IN THE KING'S REIGN.

THE period covered by the reign of our late beloved Sovereign can scarcely be described as having been an era of peace in the life of religion. The bulk of that reign has been occupied, it must be sadly confessed, with the strife of tongues, with unseemly wranglings, too often over points of comparatively trifling moment. Furious partisans have allowed their feelings and their tongues to run away with them. Indeed, all the elements have been present which produced the appalling cataclysm of the great Civil War and the death of King Charles I.

When King Edward VII. ascended the throne in 1901, the heated controversies which commenced with the action of the late Mr.

John Kensit were burning well-nigh as furiously as ever. The self-will on the part of a section of the clergy, engendered to a great extent by the lack of effective discipline in the English Church, on the one hand, the slackness and the lack of responsibility displayed by a considerably larger section on the other hand, had combined to bring about a situation full of anxiety to those whose task it was to stand at the helm.

All these heats and discontents have in a great measure been allayed by this time, and the Church of England displays to-day a far more united, and therefore more effective, front than was the case nine years ago. This happy result has been produced to a large extent by the tact and the far-seeing statesmanship of the present Archbishop of Canterbury, but it is not unnatural to suppose that the late King's extraordinary gifts were laid under contribution in this direction as in so many others. The appointment of the Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Discipline, and the Report subsequently issued after many laborious sittings by that body, was an epoch-making event. The evidence there collected served to place things in a somewhat newer perspective, with advantage to all concerned; while the recommendations put forward by the Commissioners,

having for their object the removal of difficulties and uncertainties, and the general strengthening of the old historic Church of England, were beyond all praise. It will take a good many years before the full results finally emerge into view, but it may be confidently asserted that the old furious warfare between the so-called High Church and Low Church parties has been greatly mitigated, even if it has not wholly disappeared.

During the last decade another set of religious tendencies, the existence of which was but dimly apprehended at the beginning of the twentieth century, has come to make itself felt. We refer, of course, to those

tendencies which are sometimes designated as the "New Theology." The ideas associated with such names as those of Professor Harnack in Protestant Germany, with the Abbé Loisy in Catholic France, and with that beautiful and attractive personality, the late Father Tyrrell, in this country, have found their spokesmen within the ranks of the Church of England. Although it can scarcely be affirmed that the upholders of these views have gone to the same length as the distinguished pastor of the City Temple, yet it cannot be denied that no small measure of uneasiness has been produced by the utterances of such divines as the Rev. Canon

Henson, at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, and by the Rev. Dr. Rashdall, to mention two names only. The ideals set forth by such theologians, and those who think with them, are noble in the extreme. Their attempt to form a new synthesis as it were, to explain Christianity in terms which shall be readily intelligible to the best and highest thought of the Modern World, and to appropriate the results produced by the extraordinary advance of scientific criticism in all its branches, showing the essential compatibility of those results with the Christian Faith, deserves to be treated with a greater measure of respect than it has always



KING EDWARD'S THANKSGIVING AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY FOR THE SAFE RETURN OF THE HEIR APPARENT FROM HIS INDIAN TOUR, MAY 1905

KING EDWARD'S EXAMPLE AS A CHURCH-GOER.



THE ART OF BEING A GRANDFATHER. KING EDWARD FINDING THE PLACE FOR PRINCE EDWARD.



THE LATE KING ATTENDING DIVINE SERVICE AT CRATHIE, BALMORAL.



THE LAST PLACE OF WORSHIP KING EDWARD ATTENDED; SUNDAY MORNING AT SANDRINGHAM CHURCH.

received. Such ideas are in the air, and it is of no use shutting one's eyes to the fact. It is as yet too early to gauge the full import of modern Latitudinarianism (if we may term it such), but when history comes to be written it will be seen that the reign of King Edward VII., so far as the historic Church of England is concerned, was the period in which it succeeded in compelling the attention of religious men and women.

The miserable controversy over Religious Education has, unfortunately, occupied an enormous and altogether disproportionate amount of attention during the last decade.

The reign of King Edward VII. has also witnessed a great development in what may be termed the Imperial side of the historic Church of England. The year 1906 was marked by an event unique in its character, and gigantic in its scope. We refer, of course, to the famous Pan-Anglican Congress, when, here in London, in the very heart of the British Empire itself, there were gathered together the representatives of the far-spreading branches of the Church, assembled from no less than 247 different dioceses, to assist in thinking out the problems surrounding the life of that Church upon a world-wide scale. The coming together of this quite unique assemblage was hailed by King Edward VII. with deepest interest, and his kindly patronage gave intense gratification to the numerous delegates assembled from all parts of the world. Those who were present at the official Garden Party given to the delegates and the staff of the Pan-Anglican Congress in the gardens of Marlborough House, at which his Majesty was present in person, are never likely to forget the spontaneous enthusiasm which found its expression in the ringing cheers given for our late beloved Sovereign by the lips of our Canadian and Australian brethren, and, we must not forget, of our kinsmen from the great Republic of the West.

In all his dealings with matters religious, King Edward VII. displayed a wise statesmanship and a consistent desire to recognise the good in every form of religious organisation and belief, while offending the susceptibilities of none. The hand of the late King was traceable in not a few of the leading ecclesiastical

appointments of his reign, and these never failed to show that tact, moderation, and conciliation were guiding factors in this particular side of the King's public work.

Nor did he confine his attention and his kindly interest to the Church of England alone, by any means. He was quick to recognise the presence of good in whatever quarter it was to be found. General Booth and the splendid work of the Salvation Army found warm-hearted admirers in both King Edward and Queen Alexandra.

The late King's public appearances on great religious occasions were comparatively few and far between. There are not a few persons, however, who will remember the strength he gave by his kindly presence at the inaugu-

ration of the church of St. Saviour to be the cathedral of the new diocese of Southwark. More touching and interesting still, by reason of the personal note it struck, was the service held at Westminster Abbey to render thanks for the safe return of the Prince and Princess of Wales from their Indian tour.

The King's outward recognition of the claims of religion was a standing example to the nation at large. People will remember his unfailing regularity of attendance at divine worship Sunday after Sunday, whether he was resident at Buckingham Palace or Windsor Castle or Sandringham. Nor, there is good reason for believing, was the King's attendance at



KING EDWARD STANDING SPONSOR TO HIS NAME-CHILD, THE INFANT SON OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER, AT THE CHAPEL ROYAL, DECEMBER 12, 1904.

public worship confined to one day of the week only by any manner of means, despite the pressing calls of his laborious and over-crowded life.

From the time of the speech he delivered in the presence of his first Privy Council, down to the beautiful and well-chosen words in which he received the address presented to him on the assembling of the newly elected Houses of Convocation, it was always the same. A high tone, and a lofty ideal marked all his utterances. His influence and his example have done not a little to mitigate those acerbities which, alas! find their way into religious life, no less than into the world of politics. May that example, and that influence remain with us for many a long year, a fragrant and beautiful remembrance of the reign of Edward the Peacemaker.

KING EDWARD AS PATRON OF THE DRAMA.



1. KING EDWARD'S VISIT TO THE PARIS OPERA: THE PROCESSION DOWN THE GRAND STAIRCASE, MAY 1903.

3. PRIVATE THEATRICALS AT WINDSOR: KING EDWARD AT A PERFORMANCE OF "A MAN'S SHADOW," NOVEMBER 1904.

2. KING EDWARD AS A PITTITE: THE EXTEMPORISED ROYAL BOX IN THE PIT AT DRURY LANE, OCTOBER 1909.

4. KING EDWARD AT A PERFORMANCE OF "DAVID GARRICK" AT WINDSOR, NOVEMBER 1903.



THE DRAMA & MUSIC IN THE KING'S REIGN.

THE theatres have lost a good friend in Edward VII. Long before he came to the throne the late King performed the duties of royalty in the encouragement of the drama, and throughout his reign he proved an inveterate playgoer, bestowing his patronage with a careful impartiality and with a catholic though discriminating taste. No recognised form of theatrical entertainment could complain of neglect at King Edward's hands. Just as he was the most regular of attendants at Covent Garden during the Opera season, so, too, he took a personal interest in the productions of every established management, and did the round of the playhouses with that conscientiousness which always marked his performance of the functions of his office. Shakespearean revivals, light comedies, serious dramas, musical extravagances,

recognised by his fellow-players as a compliment paid by the King, no less than by his advisers, to Sir Herbert's profession as a whole.

Our drama of modern life under King Edward may fairly be said to have come on by leaps and bounds of recent years. There was a marked setback at the beginning of the reign. With the exception of Sir Arthur Pinero—who with plays like "Iris," "Letty," "The Thunderbolt," and "Mid-Channel" has maintained all through the decade his primacy among English dramatists—the older men seemed to lose touch with the modern playgoer, while such of their juniors as had shown promise became curiously silent. That veteran, as he may almost be styled, Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, has had one or two successes in light comedy in the manner of "The Liars"



"THE DUEL IN 'THE CORSICAN BROTHERS'"

KING EDWARD'S WELCOME TO PLAYERS AT WINDSOR: THE PERFORMANCE OF "THE CORSICAN BROTHERS,"
BY MR. MARTIN HARVEY'S COMPANY AT WINDSOR CASTLE, NOVEMBER 1903.

the late King gave his countenance to them all, and endeavoured to represent all those various and conflicting sections which make up the theatrical public of the day. King Edward was conscious that there were ties between the Crown and his Majesty's servants, and he loyally kept up the connection alike by periodic visits to the houses of amusement in the capital and by special summonses of actor-managers and their companies to Windsor or Sandringham on State occasions. During the reign Sir Herbert Tree, at the noble theatre which was rechristened His Majesty's, and is becoming more and more the National Theatre and the home of Shakespeare, has been the most prominent of our playhouse managers, and the knighthood conferred on him—an honour at present shared among actors only by Sir Squire Bancroft, Sir Charles Wyndham, and Sir John Hare—was

since the reign began; but "Mrs. Dane's Defence" is the last serious drama in which he pleased his critics, and the date of that was 1900. Again, to take one of the younger men of late Victorian days, Mr. Haddon Chambers has had rather a barren record since the production of "The Tyranny of Tears." To fill his place came Mr. Sutro, who enjoyed a considerable vogue under the late King as a satirist of the morals and manners of the "smart set." But the playwrights whom any unprejudiced theatre-goer would single out as having arrested attention during the past decade are not any of these already mentioned, but rather the following three: Mr. Bernard Shaw, Mr. J. M. Barrie, and Mr. Somerset Maugham. With the decline of the "older hands" came the chance of the critic-author who had been so iconoclastic in his attacks on the conventions of the pre-Ibsen



THE MAKERS OF BRITISH MUSIC IN KING EDWARD'S REIGN.



THE RECORD OF THE REIGN OF PEACE

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

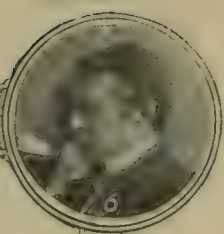
1. PROFESSOR GRANVILLE BANTOCK.
2. MR. JOSEF HOLBROOKE.
3. MR. S. COLERIDGE-TAYLOR.
4. MR. PERCY PITT.
5. MR. CYRIL SCOTT.

6. MR. HAMILTON HARTY.
7. SIR GEORGE CLEMENT MARTIN.
8. MISS ETHEL SMYTHE.
9. THE LATE DR. EBENEZER PROUT.
10. DR. HENRY WALFORD DAVIES.



11. DR. WILLIAM HAYMAN CUMMINGS.
12. MR. EDWARD GERMAN.
13. SIR WALTER PARRATT.
14. SIR CHARLES VILLIERS STANFORD.
15. SIR EDWARD ELGAR.

16. DR. FREDERIC HYMEN COWEN.
17. SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL
MACKENZIE.
18. SIR HUBERT HASTINGS PARRY.
19. SIR FREDERICK BRIDGE.



drama. "Man and Superman," "John Bull's Other Island," "Major Barbara," "The Doctor's Dilemma," and "Getting Married" were all produced under the Edwardian reign. Bernard Shaw was the favourite of the coteries—and, it should be added, of the "intellectuals" of the drama throughout Europe and the United States—but Mr. Barrie, a modern Puck, full of fancy and mischievous humour, was the idol of "the man in the street." His "Admirable Crichton" (his most thoughtful work), his dainty idyll of "Quality Street," that classic of the nursery, "Peter Pan," and plays touching lightly on feminine psychology, such as "Alice Sit by the Fire" and "What Every Woman Knows"—all came under the Edwardian decade. Only a less complete popularity than Mr. Barrie's has been won by Mr. Maugham, who, after starting his career very seriously and impressively with "A Man of Honour," gave himself up to the composition of sprightly comedies dealing, for the most part tenderly, with fashionable life.

"Lady Frederick," "Jack Straw," "Penelope," and, in a more satirical vein, "Smith," are fair examples of his talent. The novices whose rise we can trace to the last reign are Mr. Hubert Henry Davies, author of that perfect light comedy "The Mollusc"; Mr. Rudolf Besier, associated for the present with "Don"; and Mr. Fagan, the playwright of "The Earth."

To detail the productions of our many London theatres during the last ten years would occupy more space than can here be accorded. It is enough to say that Sir Herbert Tree's Shylock was one of the most striking stage impersonations of the decade, and that his annual Shakespearean Festival is increasing in importance and scope—thanks to the co-operation of his brother-managers—year by year; that Mr. Alexander continues in the main his devotion to the modern drama and encouragement of native playwrights; that Sir Charles Wyndham's appearances are few, but extremely welcome; that Sir John Hare, like the Kendals, seems definitely to have retired; that Mr. Bouchier, Mr. Lewis Waller, and Mr. Hawtrey are all on active service; and that Mr. H. B. Irving has made a successful start as actor-manager, and is gradually taking up—with some of his father's magnetic force—all Sir Henry's most popular parts. But no record of the theatre under King Edward could be at all adequate which neglected to notice the efforts after a more advanced and intelligent drama put forth at different times by the Vedrenne-Barker management, by Miss Lena Ashwell, and by Mr. Frohman at his Repertory Theatre. The Vedrenne-Barker enterprise

extended at the Court from 1904 to 1907, and there was a subsequent, though scarcely successful, season at the Savoy, and a brief arrangement with Mr. Frederick Harrison at the Haymarket; while, strictly speaking, the Repertory programme at the Duke of York's is but a continuation on more elaborate and generous lines of the Court undertaking. These managements have provided Mr. Bernard Shaw with a platform, and with Mr. Granville Barker acting as his disciple, they have introduced a new art-form into the playhouse. Secondly, they paved the road, though it was never publicly presented, of that fine tragedy of politics, "Waste." Thirdly, they offered us some piquant, if rather cynical, comedies of the late Mr. St. John Hankin's, dealing with middle-class weaknesses, notably "The Return of the Prodigal." And lastly, they kept before London a man who may yet prove our greatest playwright, Mr. John Galsworthy. Both "Strife" and "Justice," works of enormously impressive realism, but just lacking perhaps the high-

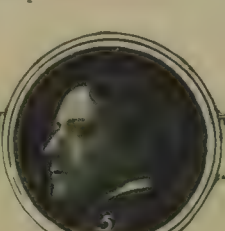
er inspiration, we owe to Mr. Frohman's courage, and if his Repertory scheme had given us nothing save "Justice," it would be fully justified.

King Edward did much for the theatre, but he did even more for opera, and he remained faithful to Covent Garden through all the vagaries of public taste. There was a time when the reign of Wagner seemed omnipotent, the late King surrendered to Dr. Richter's spell. There

has been recently, in consequence partly of the lack of German singers, and partly of the vogue of such exponents of bel canto as Tetrassini and Melba, a swing back to early Italian opera. Of this, too, King Edward was a consistent auditor, and he also lent his patronage to the interest shown of late in modern French opera, such as the "Pelléas" of Debussy, or in the audacious art of Richard Strauss. Our own composers have always found a difficulty in passing the portals of Covent Garden, but in other spheres of music they have made themselves felt during the decade, and Elgar, by his "Gerontius," his Variations, and his Symphony has won himself a name throughout Europe. Since the accession of King Edward, our most famous orchestra, as it then was, has split up into two combinations, the London Symphony and the Queen's Hall Orchestras, with the result that we have two splendid bodies of musicians instead of one; nay, two more have recently been added to the number. That a taste for music has become far more general than heretofore, and permeated classes other than the leisured, no observer of our concert-halls would deny, and not a little of the credit for the change belongs to Mr. H. J. Wood and his helpers.



AN IMPROMPTU DRESSING-ROOM AND GREEN-ROOM AT WINDSOR CASTLE, FOR A COMMAND PERFORMANCE (NOVEMBER 1908.)



ART IN THE REIGN OF EDWARD THE SEVENTH.

IN 1863, with Thackeray at the table, and Sir Charles Eastlake, the President, in the chair, Albert Edward Prince of Wales, attended his first Royal Academy Banquet, and made a beginning in the long series of Academy addresses. It was also, significantly enough, the Prince's initial experiment in public speaking, and Thackeray and the painters, we may take it, were intent observers of a history-maker in the making—of a young man working hard for the composure that was later to carry him easily through the dullest as well as the most delicate relations with Art and Life. Place and President alike remind us of a bygone fashion: Eastlake is now remembered only in that he was a P.R.A., and the Academy was then quartered, not at Burlington House, but in Trafalgar Square.

Edward the Seventh's relations with Art were manifold, ranging from banqueting formalities to the intimacies

Van Dyck, and we must lament that there is no entirely worthy portrait of a countenance described, and remembered, as one of great charm. Bearded though it was, it had the freshness of a boy's, and was enlivened by a boy's liveliness. Holbein might have caught its innocence (a word used by an illustrious painter whose impressions were unfortunately never put on canvas); Van Dyck its colour; Gainsborough its buoyancy of expression. But Edward VII. was less fortunate than his predecessors who sit throned in the galleries of England by that trio of immortal artists. Ten years after the portrait by Bastien Lepage there appeared in the volume of Edwardian speeches (the copy before us as we write contains the *ex libris* of Lord Leighton, the author's valued friend) an etching by Mr. William Strang. Here again we may perhaps discover an indication of the sitter's quick detection of talent. Since 1889, when he was unknown, Mr. Strang has become



THE LATE KING AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT THE NEW GALLERY: HIS MAJESTY EXAMINING THE SCULPTURE, FEBRUARY 1905.

of the private collector and connoisseur. Even as a sitter, we feel the multiplicity of his personalities. As a boy, he was painted by the artists of his parents' choice; in the drawing made in 1859 by the facile George Richmond we see the son obedient to the conventional taste of the time, and discover no index of his preferences. When, however, in 1879, he commissioned Bastien Lepage, a young painter on the threshold of a brilliant career, he confessed to an interest in art that had nothing in common with a Prince's official patronage of the painter's craft. The portrait, like the commission, was entirely personal, and no English painter, certainly, of that time could have given to posterity a view so little spoilt by the cramping consciousness of a sitter's rank. At that time the Prince was eminently paintable; for ten years he had awaited his Vandyck, just as in later years he awaited a Velasquez or a Holbein. Bastien Lepage, valuable as his record undoubtedly is, was not a

famous for work that is removed, by the whole breadth of the Victorian Age and by all its multifarious changes of tastes, from the manner and method of Winterhalter, of Richmond, of Landseer, of Von Angeli (for whom was revised the saying "Non Angli, sed Angeli"), and of others illustrious during Edward the Seventh's youth. The catholicity of his taste can be very well gauged from the fact that he was no less keen to own Mr. Strang's portraits of the human species of lion in the twentieth century than he had been, some forty years earlier, to possess himself of the beasts of Landseer's brush. Among the more recent additions to his collection at Windsor were this modern artist's etchings of the late George Meredith, and of the other distinguished men authorised to use the suffix O.M.—letters that in the case of G. F. Watts were said to indicate, indifferently, Order of Merit and Old Master. Succession to the Throne meant, of necessity, the mounting also of the artist's daïs. The King was

unaccustomed to shirk his duties, and he went fearlessly to face the brushes levelled at his royal person, too often to find pictorial death, or at least artistic casualty as his reward. To attempt to judge his preferences in art from the nature of the portraits made of him during his reign would be as wantonly unfair as to search the styles of the buildings he ceremoniously opened for his taste in architecture. A well-advised commission resulted, in the first place, in a fine portrait from Sir Luke Fildes. That was in 1902; since then we know only too well some of the works that were hung by royal command upon the walls of Burlington House. Colonies and Corporations, and not the King, chose the painter, which also meant in some cases that they discovered him.

If we cannot recognise the connoisseur in the portraits that were achieved, we are equally uninstructed by those left undone. That Sargent did not paint the King does not mean that the King did not appreciate the wit and brilliance of the Sargentine brush. On the contrary, he expressed his appreciation more than once, notably in reference to a familiar group of three ladies; and doubtless the sportsman in him would have enjoyed, as an adventure more hazardous than that of the ordinary sitting, facing the eye of the keenest observer of his generation.

Likewise, that the King did not sit to Whistler does not mean that Whistler was ignored; here again we know, to the contrary, of an admiration expressed during a visit to the London Memorial Exhibition. Much has been made of the fact that the rich collection of Whistler's etchings gathered into the portfolios of the Windsor Castle Library by Sir Richard Holmes was dispersed after the death of Queen Victoria. It is improbable that the King knew anything more of its sale—at, by-the-bye, a price considerably under value—than he did of its purchase, as we have it, on the authority of the Pennell biography, that he expressed surprise on seeing some of the etchings, lent by their new owner, on the walls of a public gallery.

At Academy banquets the King had to tread warily. The painters were his hosts and his friends, each one hoping against hope that his picture had caught, and kept, the royal eye. Nothing daunted, the King did, when on rare occasions the spirit took him, select and

specify. In Sir Francis Grant he discovered a brother of "the brush," and they exchanged hunting courtesies at the Academy in 1866, but not a word of pictures. In 1867 the name of Watts was already on his lips; in 1870 Dickens was a fellow-speaker, and Literature was in the air; in 1874, after cataloguing ten names and so gratifying ten painters—Millais, Leighton, Prinsep, Watts, Ward, Frith, Graves, Calderon, Sant, and Alma-Tadema—the Prince passed to the canvas that had the main part of his attention. "I hope," he said, "those gentlemen who have come to the Royal Academy on this occasion have not forgotten to look at one picture in the next room, which I think well deserves attention. It is numbered

142 in the catalogue, and is entitled 'Calling the Roll after an Engagement in the Crimea.' This picture, painted by a young lady who, I am given to understand, is not yet twenty-three, is deserving of the highest admiration, and I am sure she has before her a great future as an artist." There is no need to mention that his was a true prophecy of Lady Butler's fame. The portrait of Disraeli by Millais had the distinction of especial mention in 1881; and so on, up to the year in which Mr. Sargent was noticed.

King Edward was able to offer to the most exacting lover of the arts a fellowship of sympathies. The more intimate circle

of his friends included the chief dilettanti of the age; only recently he was mourning the loss of Mr. Montagu Guest. Of all the members of the Cust family serving him at Levée or at sea, none were more closely connected with their Sovereign than those who had the keeping of his pictures. In Paris he chose M. Edouard Detaille for his guide, and was also a constant visitor at M. Rodin's studio. The posthumous uses of the King's artistic energies and foresight are at this moment making themselves felt. It was at his suggestion, and on the lead given by his subscription, that the National Collections Fund inaugurated a reserve of moneys in readiness for emergencies. That, and the hard grip of his hand, when but the other day he was at Burlington House for the last time, illustrate two phases of a nature wise and kindly. His was the wisdom and kindliness of a man of the world, and a man of the Art-world.



THE LATE KING'S VISIT TO THE HOUSE OF THE VETTI, POMPEII, MAY 1906.

EDWARDIAN ART AND ITS CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES: THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



THE RECORD OF THE REIGN OF PEACE.

- | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
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| 3. Mr. William Frederic Yeames, Librarian (1878-1910) | 9. Mr. David Murray 1881 | 15. Mr. John S. Sargent 1887 | 21. Mr. Henry Woods 1883 | 27. Sir George James Frampton 1882 | 34. Mr. George Clausen (1881) |
| 4. Mr. A. Stanhope Forbes 1910 | 10. Mr. William Ham Thorneycroft 1881 | 16. Mr. Thomas G. Jackson; Treasurer and Trustee 1881 | 22. Mr. John William Waterhouse 1881 | 28. Mr. Walter William Oates 1881 | 35. Mr. John Seymour Lucas 1881 |
| 5. Mr. Henry W. Banks Davis 1877 | 11. Sir Luke Fildes 1887 | 17. Mr. Frank Dicksee 1881 | 23. Mr. Ernest Crofts; Keeper and Trustee 1881 | 29. Mr. Thomas Brock 1881 | 36. Mr. George Aitchison 1881 |
| 6. Mr. John MacWhirter (1893) | 12. Mr. Brian Riviere; Trustee 1881 | 18. Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema 1871 | 24. Sir William Blaise Richmond 1881 | 30. Sir Hubert van Herkomer 1881 | 37. Mr. William Lionel Wyllie 1887 |
| | | | | 31. Mr. W. George John 1881 | 38. Sir Ernest Albert Waterlow (1881) |

EDWARD VII. AS PRINCE OF WALES.

KING EDWARD became Duke of Cornwall as soon as he entered the world, but he only became Prince of Wales four weeks later, when he received by Royal Patent the title in question. He made his first appearance on the stage of royalty at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on the occasion of his christening. The service was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the water with which the font was filled had been sent from the River Jordan. Instead of the endless string of names bestowed, as a rule, on Princes and Princesses, the first-born son of Queen Victoria received only the two names of Albert Edward, those of his father and his maternal grandfather.

The initial education of Queen Victoria's children, which was presided over in the first instance by Lady Lyttelton, the sister of Mrs. Gladstone, was of a very simple character, and every care was taken to avoid their imbibing prematurely any extravagant idea of their own importance in the world. Shortly after the Prince's birth, the Queen, in a letter to her uncle, the then King of the Belgians, expressed a hope that "he might resemble his father both in body and mind." The former part of this desire was not destined to be fulfilled. From an early period it became evident that, to use a homely expression, the Prince was likely to favour his mother rather than his father in outward aspect. All accounts, however, agree that he was a singularly bright, lively child, with a happy disposition.

The problem how best to educate a Prince, which has occupied and perplexed many royal parents, was studied with the utmost care and

anxiety by the Queen and Prince Albert. Before their eldest son had attained the mature age of seven, Baron Stockmar, who was a sort of *Fidus Achates* to the Prince Consort, drew up a memorandum on the subject. The then Bishop of Oxford, Samuel Wilberforce, Sir James Clark, the Queen's physician, and other personages of light and leading, also contributed their own views on the subject; and there seems to have been a grand consensus of opinion that the best way to effect the object in view was to pursue a course of study calculated to promote the highest intellectual and moral development of the royal pupil. During his years of study the Prince, with his keen, clear intelligence and his singular rapidity of comprehension, acquired, doubtless, much knowledge which proved useful to him in later life. During the five years which elapsed after the course of the Prince's education had been agreed upon, the work of tuition devolved upon Mr. Birch, who had been Captain of the School at Eton, and who succeeded in winning the affection of his royal pupil. In 1852 Mr. Birch resigned his post, which was then conferred on Mr. Frederick Gibbs, who had recently taken a high degree at Cambridge, and was a Fellow of Trinity College.

I should think since the days of the Dauphin of France, for whose edification revised editions of the classics were compiled under the name—hated by many generations of schoolboys—*ad usum Delphini*, there has never been a Prince who has been so studiously educated as was our late Sovereign. An American author has recorded her impression of the child Prince, whom she had the opportunity of seeing on some formal occasion. "The poor little Prince," she remarks, "wanted some fun."

This want, I suspect, if it was entertained, was less gratified than it is in the case of most boys of a healthy constitution and a happy disposition. It is recorded that his Royal Highness took a walking tour in the Western Counties under the charge of Mr. Gibbs and Colonel Cavendish; that Charles Kingsley delivered a course of lectures at Windsor on English History, specially prepared for his instruction; and that he paid a visit to Italy under the title of Baron Renfrew, accompanied by Mr. Tarver and by General Grey. I happened, being then in Rome myself as a young man, to meet the Prince frequently in the streets, invariably accompanied by his tutors and guardians, and the sight used often to suggest to my mind reflections as to the liberty I myself, as a boy, had been allowed to enjoy in the Eternal City at a younger age than that of his Royal Highness. Later on, the Prince was sent to Edinburgh, where, in addition to the ordinary studies, he received special instruction in chemistry from Dr. Lyon Playfair, and in Roman History from Dr. Schmitz; then he proceeded to Oxford under the tutelage of Mr. Fisher, who resided with him during his stay at the University, and was instructed to devote the Prince's attention to the study of law and history; then he paid a semi-official visit to Canada in the charge of the Duke of Newcastle and General Bruce; and finally, in 1861, he was entered as an undergraduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, though, by special arrangement, he was allowed to reside at the village of Madingley, some couple of miles out of Cambridge, in a house occupied by General Bruce, who exercised a general supervision over his royal ward. In the summer of 1861 the Prince commenced his military career by

[Continued overleaf.]

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joining the camp at the Curragh. Even here he was placed under the charge of General Bruce and of Colonel Percy of the Guards, who were in constant communication with his royal parents.

Within a few weeks of the Prince's return to Cambridge, on the conclusion of his training at the Curragh, the Prince Consort died, after a brief illness, of a cold he had caught during a visit to his son. The lamented death of Prince Albert was a serious misfortune for his eldest son. The Prince's legal—and still more his personal—minority terminated in less than a year from the calamity which virtually led to the Queen's prolonged retirement from public life. With his coming of age the relations between the Prince and his royal parents must in any case have necessarily undergone a material modification. The great recommendation of early marriages is that the children of the wedded couple become grown-up while the parents are in the prime of life, and are still young enough to exchange a position of parental authority for one of mutual friendship. The friendly influence of a father so justly respected and so dearly beloved as the Prince Consort might have been of inestimable advantage to the young Prince just entering on manhood. It is the misfortune of all royal personages that the number of persons who are entitled to speak to them with authority is almost restricted to members of their own family, and in most instances to their parents. Had the Prince Consort's life been spared, the Prince would have had at his side a counsellor whose affection would have been as much beyond dispute as his right to tender any advice which in his judgment might seem necessary. All one can say is, *Diis aliter visum*, the gods willed it otherwise.

The seclusion from public life which Queen Victoria deemed, due to respect for her husband's memory necessitated her Court duties being transferred to other hands, and chiefly to those of the Prince of Wales. But her political duties, as head of the State, were to the end of her long life discharged entirely and solely by her Majesty.

Before the decease of the Prince Consort, two resolutions with regard to the Prince of Wales's immediate future had been adopted by his royal parents. The first was that he should visit the Holy Land with the Dean of Westminster as his guide and companion; the second was that he should take to himself a wife within a short period of his coming of age. These resolutions were not allowed to be modified by the death of their principal author. The list of Princesses who are qualified by their rank, their religion, their nationality, and their age to become the wives of an heir to the Throne of England is necessarily one of restricted dimensions. King Edward, unlike most of his predecessors, had the good fortune not only to select a wife for himself, but to choose one who met at once with the approval of his parents and who was cordially welcomed by his future subjects. The extreme beauty and charm of Queen Alexandra are so well known in the country of her adoption that it is not difficult to credit the statement of the marriage having been one of personal affection. In one of the entries in the Prince Consort's diary, made shortly before his death, he records the fact "that the Prince of Wales had met the Princess Alexandra on two occasions during his Continental tour in 1861," and that "the young people seem to have taken a warm liking for one another." The acquaintance thus formed

was interrupted by the death of the Prince Consort; but in the course of the following year, the "young people" met again at Brussels, and on Sept. 9, 1862—that is, two months before he came of age—the Prince was formally betrothed to the Princess Alexandra. The marriage, however, did not take place till the following March. There must be many among the readers of these lines who witnessed the progress of the Princess through London at the period of her wedding, and who have also seen her since she became Queen. It is no flattery to say that they must have fancied that time for once had stood still, and must have entertained for a moment an idle hope that the years had made as little difference in their own looks and aspect as they had in the case of the gracious lady whose charm and beauty were recorded by the then Poet Laureate when he welcomed her as "the land's desire."

Within a year of the royal wedding, Prussia and Austria had invaded Denmark, on the plea of upholding the claim to independence of the German population of Schleswig-Holstein. Popular sympathies in England were not, to say the least, on the side of Germany, and the Danes counted confidently on the close connection formed between the two countries, in virtue of the recent royal marriage, as a guarantee against Denmark being deprived of her mainland territories. The Government of the day, however, of which Lord Palmerston was the Premier, decided—and, as I hold, rightly decided—that whatever might be the merits of the question at issue, it was not the duty or the interest of Great Britain to interfere on behalf of Denmark at the risk of being involved in a conflict with Germany. This view coincided with that of Queen Victoria,

(Continued overleaf.)

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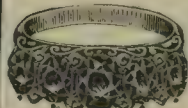
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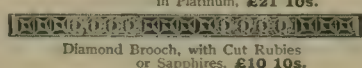
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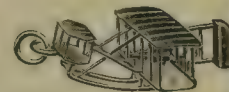
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acting upon what she believed, and probably with justice, would have been the views on this matter entertained by her late husband. It is obvious that the Prince of Wales (King Edward) was thus placed in a very difficult and painful position, from which a weaker or less wise a man might have been tempted to escape by identifying himself, more or less directly, with the party in favour of active intervention on the part of England. It is to the credit, alike of his head and heart, that he refused to do or say anything which could in any possible way embarrass the action of the Queen's Government. He acted in obedience to the same principle up to the end of his mother's reign.

Previous to his marriage he had acquired the estate of Sandringham, and except when he was out of England, he resided, as a rule, either on his Norfolk property, where he soon became known as a model landlord, or at Marlborough House, where he occupied himself with his duties as the chosen representative of the Sovereign in all functions at which her Majesty would, under normal circumstances, have presided herself. It would exceed the limits of the space allotted to me to give any full lists of the journeys he made, most of which were undertaken as matters not so much of personal pleasure as of public duty. The most important of these journeys is undoubtedly that made in 1875 and 1876 to India as Heir Apparent, though not, in any official manner, as the representative of the Empress of India. But to an Eastern population the Queen's son and heir was necessarily the *alter ego* of the Sovereign; and throughout his tour the Prince had to comport himself in almost every way as if he had himself been the wearer of the crown. In a position all the more difficult from its having no

distinct recognition, the Prince bore himself with extreme tact and with the charm of manner so peculiarly his own. Amongst the British officials in India, the native Princes, the mass of the population of all races and creeds, he earned universal respect and regard, and there can be no question that this royal progress did much to consolidate and strengthen the relations between India and the British Empire which manifested their force so signally on the outbreak of the war in South Africa. In addition, the Prince paid any number of visits to the Courts and capitals of the Continent, and in wellnigh all of these visits he bore sedulously in mind that he had higher functions to perform than those of an ordinary traveller. Probably there is not any Englishman living who has such an intimate knowledge of the reigning dynasties and the leading statesmen of Europe as had his Majesty King Edward VII.

His private life closely resembled that of ordinary Englishmen. Three sons and three daughters were born to him in rapid succession. His first-born, the late Duke of Clarence, a young man of high promise, died at the age of twenty-eight of an attack of influenza at Sandringham; the youngest child only survived his birth, in 1871, by a few hours. The relations between King Edward and his children were always of the most friendly and affectionate character. No one who witnessed the outburst of public sentiment on the occasion of his illness at Sandringham in 1871 can question his hold on the personal affection of his subjects.

In order to form any estimate of the time and labour which King Edward devoted to works of charity and public utility, it would be necessary to examine the records of all the hospitals, charitable institutions, municipal

bodies, openings of museums, laying of foundation-stones, and inaugurations of exhibitions which have occurred in the United Kingdom during the last fifty years. After a certain time of life functions of this kind are apt to become monotonous, but from the beginning to the end King Edward never allowed his interest in such things to appear as flagging. He would seem to have taken as his rule of life the favourite saying of Charles Dickens: "Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well." In no instance was this rule observed more carefully than in the trouble he took to perfect himself in the art of public speaking. This acquisition rendered his presence at the functions in question even more sought after than they would otherwise have been. It should be remembered that these duties in almost every instance involved heavy personal expenditure; and if anybody were to calculate the number of such visits made in the course of each year, the calculation would prove that the income of King Edward must have been materially reduced by his personal services in the interest of the British public.

On the announcement of his engagement to the Princess Alexandra, Parliament, on the proposal of Lord Palmerston, voted a grant of £40,000 as an annual income to his Royal Highness, and of £10,000 to his bride. The revenues of the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster were estimated at about £50,000, so that the royal couple started on their married life with an income, in round numbers, of at least £100,000, a large sum taken by itself, but not over-large if one bears in mind the heavy expenditure—public and private—which must necessarily fall upon the heir to the Throne, especially when he is required to play the part

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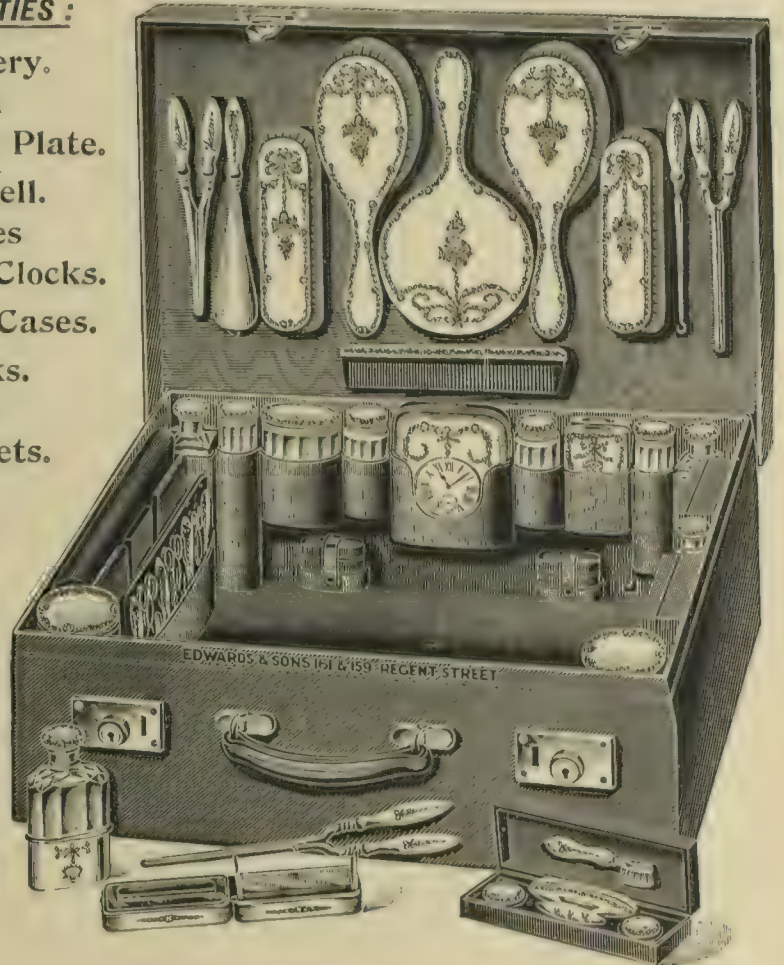
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in all Court matters of an untitled King. No addition was ever made to this grant, except when his sons and daughters came of an age to require an expenditure for their maintenance in due state and dignity. On the matter being brought before Parliament, it was determined that an extra £36,000 a year should be allotted. Beyond this no demand was made for any increase of income. No application was submitted to Parliament to provide for any liabilities his Majesty might have incurred previous to his ascending the Throne, and it was, indeed, categorically stated in Parliament on his accession that he had no debts. During the well-nigh fifty years which passed since his coming of age, King Edward incurred no liabilities which could not be met out of his own resources, and this is an assertion which cannot be made with regard to the great majority of his predecessors, whose private debts proved a serious burden to the Exchequer.

King Edward's demeanour on the trying occasion of Queen Victoria's funeral appealed strongly to popular sentiment. The assumption of the name of Edward VII. as his kingly designation, his refusal to allow any personal considerations to interfere with the projected visit of his only son (now King George) to

Australia, his resolution to open the Session of Parliament in person with all the pomp and dignity which was wont to mark this historic event up to the commencement of Queen Victoria's widowhood, and his flying visit to the sick-bed of the Empress Frederick at the first moment when he could absent himself from home without detriment to the interests of the State—all showed that his Majesty understood the people and the country over which he had been called to rule.

There were certain criticisms on these incidents to the effect that they indicated undue value being placed on Court pageantry. I believe myself that such pageantry is not only popular but politic. It should, however, be noticed that the importance attached by King Edward to Court ceremonial refers to his office, not to himself. On his accession he substituted for the usage of the previous reign, under which all communications from the Sovereign to her Ministers were addressed in the third person, the employment of the second person, as in ordinary life. He also dispensed with the custom that Ministers, with very rare exceptions, were expected to stand throughout an audience at which they had to transact business with the Sovereign. These incidents might be small in themselves, but they indicated his kindly consideration for others.

Now that, in the fullness of time, the reign of King Edward VII. has passed into the domain of history, it will be looked back upon by Great Britain and Greater Britain alike not only with affectionate regret, but with approval and with pride, as having added yet another chapter to the annals of England not unworthy of her glorious past.

In order that this Number may be not only a record of King Edward's reign, but a record of his late Majesty's earlier life, we have reprinted here, in condensed form, the article on his late Majesty as Prince of Wales from our Record Number of "The Reign of Queen Victoria."

It should be noted that Baron de Meyer's photograph, published in this Number with the title "Beloved of his People: His late Majesty King Edward VII.," is issued by us by arrangement with the *World's Work*.

The photographs of famous men and women of King Edward's reign which appear in the borders of this Number are by Messrs. Elliott and Fry; J. Russell and Sons; Bassano; Lafayette, Ltd.; F. B. Ciolina; Langier, Ltd.; Dickinsons; H. Walter Barnett; Thomson; Sport and General; W. and D. Downey; Thiele; Maull and Fox; D. Knights-Whitome; Ernest Mills; Reginald Haines; Hughes and Mullins; Dinham; Ellis and Walery; Dover Street Studios; Beckett; Vandyk; Martin and Sallnow; and Durrant.



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By Royal Warrant  Makers to H.M. the King.

RANSOMES' LAWN MOWERS.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.



Three Gold Medals.

HAND POWER MACHINES.
In all kinds and sizes, to suit every requirement.

HORSE AND PONY.
The Best Large Machines.

MOTOR LAWN MOWERS.
Nearly 300 supplied, including two to H.M. the King.

Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies, Ltd., Ipswich.
SUPPLIED BY ALL IRONMONGERS.

HOOPING COUGH. CROUP.

Roche's Herbal Embrocation.

The Celebrated Effectual Cure without Internal Medicine.

W. Edwards and Son, London, England.

Dear Sirs,—I have tried your Roche's Embrocation for Hooping Cough and found it entirely satisfactory. My boy, six years, had Hooping Cough in its worst form for four months, then, catching an additional cold, developed pneumonia. After being a very sick boy for weeks he recovered, but we were afraid to allow him out of doors, because his awful cough was left over. I used your medicine (by heating a small quantity in a wine glass over a steaming kettle) and then rubbed the throat, chest, under arms, and back thoroughly with the medicine as hot as he could stand it applied. I used the bottleful, and the cure was effected as the bottle stated it would be. I recommend your remedy to all suffering children. Yours faithfully,
Mrs. H. B. Cuddeback, 110, Fair St., Paterson New Jersey.
Feb. 23, 1910.

34, Dartford Road, Dartford, September 13, 1902.

Dear Sirs,—My little boy age four years, has had a severe attack of Hooping Cough, bleeding from the nose and mouth. I obtained a bottle of your Roche's Embrocation; the effect was really wonderful, the cough changed and his breathing was much easier from the first night. It is now three weeks since I first used it, and a friend told me yesterday it's difficult to believe he has had it. I have very great pleasure in telling you this, and hope others having children suffering from this horrible complaint will do as I did, "Try it."

BRONCHITIS. RHEUMATISM. LUMBAGO.
Copy of an Order received.—"Baroness Melting requests Messrs. Edwards to dispatch six bottles of Roche's HERBAL EMBROCATION, used for children having Hooping Cough, to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cumberland."
"Penzing, Vienna, March 24, 1889."

This Order was repeated 1894, 1899, 1903, and 1905.

PRICE 4S. PER BOTTLE.
Sole Wholesale Agents: W. EDWARDS & SON,
157, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON.

Paris: ROBERTS & CO., 5, Rue de la Paix.
New York: FOUGERA & CO., 90, Beekman Street.

SCHWEITZER'S

Cocoatina

THE PERFECT COCOA
which does NOT

constipate

Of Grocers, Chemists and Stores.

SCHWEITZER'S

Pepton

COCOA

will digest anything

and is perfectly delicious.
In 1/6 tins only.

SCHWEITZER'S

Diabetes

CHOCOLATE.

A Perfect Concentrated Food and Luxury for persons suffering from **DIABETES**.

In Cartons at 1/- each.

Of all Chemists, &c.

H. SCHWEITZER & CO., Ltd.,
143, York Rd., London, N.

ROWLAND'S FOR THE SKIN KALYDOR

known for nearly a century as the most soothing, healing, refreshing and emollient milk for the skin ever produced: it prevents and removes Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Redness, and Roughness of the Skin, soothes and heals irritation, cutaneous eruptions more effectually than any other preparation, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion unobtainable by any other means. Warranted harmless. Bottles 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Sold by stores, chemists, and Rowlands, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

THE BEST JUDGES OF CIGARS NOW OBTAIN THEIR SUPPLIES FROM BENSON & CO., Cigar Importers.

Late of St. Paul's Churchyard, who have removed to their
South Coast Depot, WORTHING, SUSSEX.

BEST VALUE IN KINGDOM.

Good Foreign Cigars, 15s. to 30s., Small Cheroots (Fine), 7s. 6d., 100. Sample Boxes, 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., by post.

ONE OF THE PROMINENT FEATURES AT THE
JAPANESE-BRITISH EXHIBITION



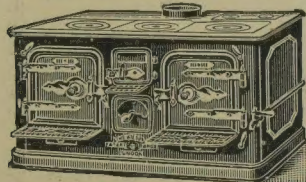
A very attractive and interesting exhibit, just completed, is that of the Chiswick Polish Company, the well-known manufacturers of Cherry Blossom Boot Polish. It occupies some 1100 square feet, and several of the processes of making the famous Polish are shown, notably that of filling the tins. For this purpose the Company use a number of large and most ingenious machines, each capable of filling many thousand tins per hour. One of these machines is installed *pro tem.* in their Exhibit at the White City, Shepherd's Bush, where, no doubt, many present and future users of Cherry Blossom Boot Polish will be among the interested spectators during the next few months.

75 PER CENT. FUEL SAVED

BY USING THE

"WILSON" PATENT PORTABLE COOKING RANGES.35 GOLD and other MEDALS and AWARDS.
OVER 25 YEARS' REPUTATION.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue No. 76 (Post Free.)



The most Durable, Economical, Simple, and Efficient Range in the World.

They require no fixing, cannot get out of order, will Cure Smoky Chimneys, have larger ovens and Boilers than any others, and consume their smoke. Inspection Invited.

THE WILSON ENGINEERING CO., LTD.,
Contractors to His Majesty's Government,
259, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

ROWLAND'S
INTRODUCED
MACASSAR OIL

FOR THE
HAIR
120
Years ago



Don't trifle with new and untried preparations, your Hair needs Care. Feed it, Nourish it, Soften it, Preserve it, Help it to grow by the Regular Use of

Rowland's
Macassar Oil.

The only remedy for the hair that has stood the Test of Time. It may be had in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair. Sold in 3/6, 7/- and 10/6 bottles, by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers, and Rowland's, 67 Hatton Garden, London.

THE SHAVER'S FAVOURITE.

The Razor which excels all others, "A Pleasure to Use," has attained and kept its premier position by virtue of its reliable qualities. No other razor is held in such high repute, or is so widely known for unsurpassed excellence of manufacture, or can be compared with the "Kropp."

KROPP RAZOR

ALWAYS READY
FOR USE

NEVER REQUIRES
GRINDING



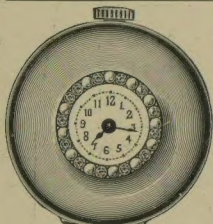
Black Handles, 5s. 6d. Ivory Handles, 7s. 6d.

EACH RAZOR IN A CASE.

Wholesale: OSBORNE, GARRETT & CO., LONDON, W.

J. C. VICKERY

Their Majesties' Jeweller and
Silversmith, 179, 181, 183,
Regent St., London, W.

JEVICKERY
Front View.VICKERY'S
BUTTONHOLE
WATCHES.J.C. VICKERY
Side View.

Vickery's Reliable Buttonhole Watches, for ladies or gentlemen.

Gold Buttonhole Watch	£2 10 0
Ditto, Set Pearls and Sapphires	5 5 0
" Rubies	5 5 0
" Pearls	4 7 6
" Diamonds	6 15 0
Gun-metal ditto	1 1 0

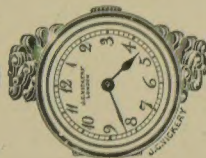
Vickery's Expanding Finger Ring Watches. Can be worn in the usual way, or outside the glove. Absolutely Reliable Movement. Gold and Lovely Dark Blue Enamel, with Diamond Circle as illustration, £21; with Brilliant Circle, £32 10s.; with Pearl Circle, £17 10s. Plain Gold, with Ruby and Diamond Circle, £25 10s. Plain Gold, with Circle of Brilliants, £35. Dark Blue Enamel, with White Enamel outer Circle, £16 10s. Plain 18-ct. Gold, £15 15s.



C. VICKERY

VICKERY'S
EXPANDING
FINGER RING
WATCHES.

Can be worn
outside the glove.



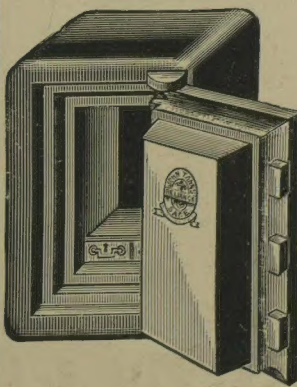
Endless Novelties in all Departments for Gifts of every kind

J. TANN'S

"Anchor Reliance"

12 CORNER
BENT STEEL**SAFES**

THE WORLD'S BEST SECURITY
AGAINST FIRE AND BURGLARS



Illustrated Catalogue and Discounts Free.

NEWGATE ST., LONDON.

If you want
PURE WATER
for your Children

use a

BERKEFELD
FILTER



This illustration shows how House Filter, pattern H., price of which complete is 10/-, is fitted to ordinary service pipe over sink.

Dr. Sims Woodhead, F.R.S.E., in his report to the British Medical Journal, says: "Berkefeld Filters afford complete protection against the communication of waterborne disease."

Dr. Andrew Wilson, F.R.S.E., says: "Berkefeld Filters remove all germs from water."

Sole Agents for Manchester: Mothershead & Co., 7, Exchange Street.

THE BERKEFELD FILTER Co., Ltd.,
121, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.

THERMOS FLASKS

& JUGS



ARE
THE LARGEST
COMFORT
GIVERS
KNOWN

ARE
THE FINEST
TROUBLE
SAVERS
KNOWN

*The Bachelor's Tea
and Shaving Water
Always Ready.*



*The Invalid's Beef-Tea
Ready the Moment
he Wakes.*



*A Hot Drink for
Winter Sports.*



MOST ACCEPTABLE PRESENTS

THE GREATEST SURPRISE AND PLEASURE YOU CAN HAVE IS TO FIND THAT A HOT DRINK HAS KEPT HOT FOR MANY HOURS. EVERY TIME A THERMOS FLASK IS USED FOR HOT DRINKS THIS SURPRISE IS EXPERIENCED.

Because in it

HOT LIQUIDS KEEP HOT FOR 24 HOURS.

BUY A FLASK AND A JUG, AND USE THEM

as an ordinary jug or vessel for every hot drink prepared in your house, and you will be amazed at the time the liquid keeps hot, at the comfort the Thermos gives, the time it saves, and wonder how you ever did without it. It also keeps cold drinks very cold for days in the hottest weather.

USEFUL FOR EVERYBODY ON EVERY OCCASION.

To be had at all prices from 6 6 to 10 guineas, from every JEWELLER, CHEMIST, IRONMONGER, FANCY DEALER, & STORES

Beware of worthless imitations. INFRINGERS of Thermos Patents are being prosecuted.

Wholesale only: A. E. GUTMANN & Co., 8, Long Lane, E.C.



*A Necessary
equipment
for Life-Saving.*

*The Busy Man's cup of
Coffee at hand just at
the spare moment.*



*Baby's food Warm
All Night-No heater
to be kept going.*



*A Cold Drink for
Summer Sports.*



S. JACOBS/10

The Allenburys' Foods



MOTHER AND CHILD. Baby 6 1/2 months of age. Fed from birth on the "Allenburys' Foods."

A Good Start in Life.

Mothers should early realize how essential good health is for the success of their child in after life. A badly nourished baby generally means an undersized child, wanting in stamina and vigour. If unable to nurse your baby, you must give the substitute that most closely resembles human milk. No farinaceous or starchy food or unmodified cow's milk is permissible to a child under 6 or 7 months of age. The "Allenburys' Milk Foods are so prepared as to remove the difference between cow's milk and human milk, and they are as easy of digestion as the natural food of the child.

The "Allenburys' Foods are alike suitable for the delicate and robust, and when used as directed, form the best means of rearing a child by hand. The No. 1 Milk Food may be given alternately with the mother's milk without fear of upsetting the child or causing digestive disturbance. The dreaded process of weaning is thus made easy and comfortable both to the mother and child.

The Allenburys' Foods

MILK FOOD No. 1. From birth to 3 months. MILK FOOD No. 2. From 3 to 6 months. MALTED FOOD No. 3. From 6 months upwards.

A Pamphlet on Infant Feeding and Management, Free.

ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd., 37, Lombard Street, LONDON.

"WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS"—
THAT
**E. BROWN & SON'S
BOOT
POLISHES**
are THE Best.

SOLD
EVERY-
WHERE.



ROYAL LUTETIAN CREAM

The best for cleaning and polishing Russian and Brown Leather Boots, Tennis Shoes, &c.

MELTONIAN CREAM
(White or Black.)

Cannot be equalled for renovating all kinds of Glacé Kid Boots and Shoes.

MADE BY
E. BROWN & SON,
Manufacturers of the Celebrated
MELTONIAN BOOT POLISHES.

"THE GUN OF THE PERIOD"

(Trade Mark Regd.)

Our Guns have been exhibited in the principal exhibitions of the world, commencing with the London Exhibition of 1862, and "The Gun of the Period" has taken Honours since first exhibited in Paris in 1878.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF ACTUAL STOCK, NOW READY, SHOWING EVERY BREECHLOADER OF REPUTE.

"THE GUN OF THE PERIOD"
(Trade Mark Registered).

MOST POPULAR GUN MADE.

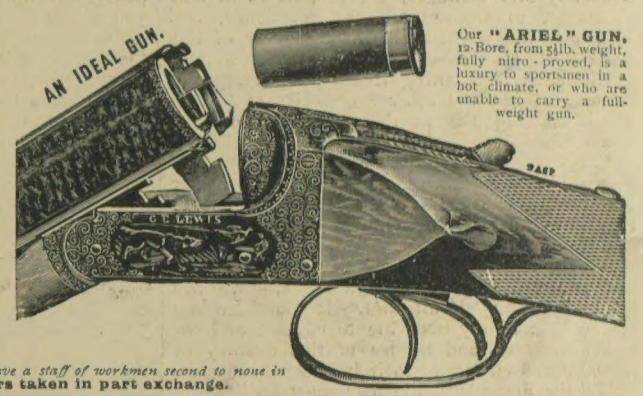
Special Hammerless Ejector Guns from 12 Guineas,
Hammerless Non-Ejector Guns from 6 Guineas.

THE SHOOTING OF OUR GUNS AND RIFLES HAS NEVER BEEN SURPASSED.

HIGH VELOCITY CORDITE RIFLES, extreme accuracy guaranteed. Doubles from £25, Singles from 12 Guineas.

For repairs, re-stocking, new barrels, etc., we have a staff of workmen second to none in the trade. Guns by other makers taken in part exchange.

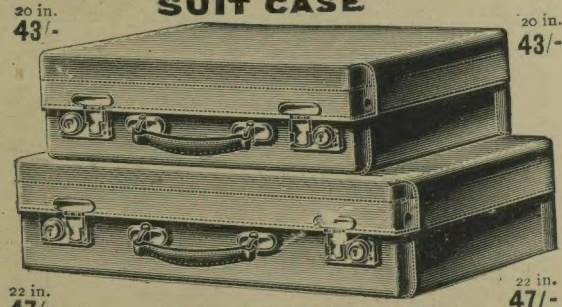
G. E. LEWIS & SONS, 32 & 33, LOWER LOVEDAY ST., BIRMINGHAM.
Established 1850.



Our "ARIEL" GUN, 12 Bore, from 5 1/2 lb. weight, fully nitro-proved, is a luxury to sportsmen in a hot climate, or who are unable to carry a full-weight gun.

S. FISHER, LTD., 188, STRAND.

"KWIKCHANGE" SUIT CASE

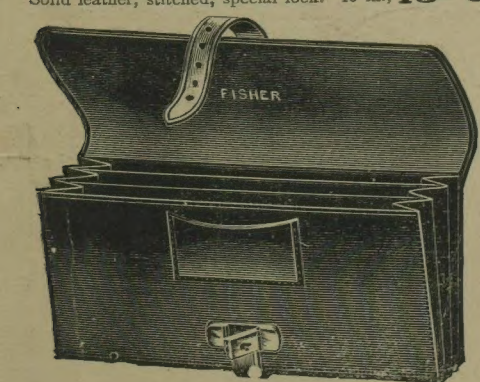


20 in. 43/- 20 in. 43/-



Special Value. The above is an illustration of the Kit Bag which we offer at £3 5s., 24 in.

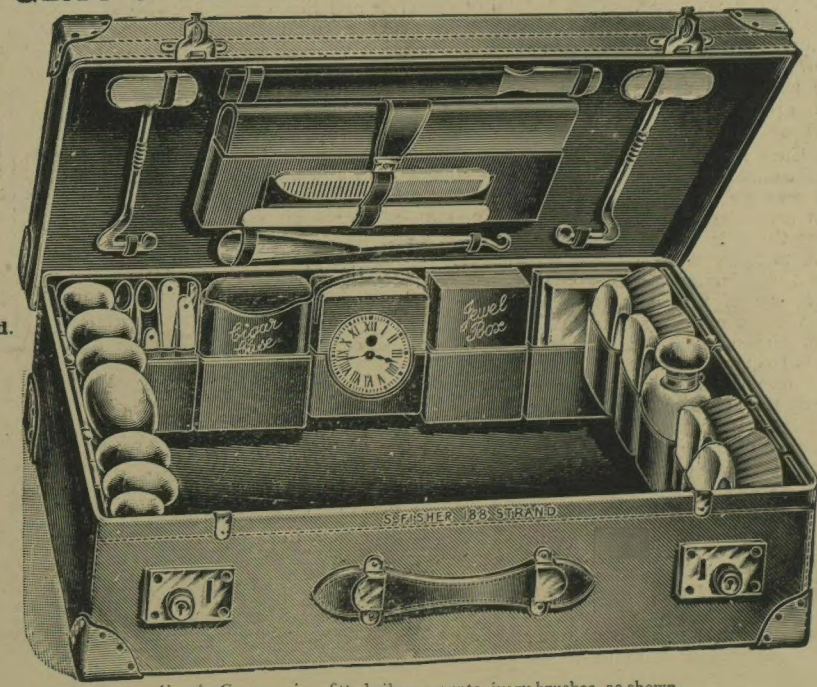
DOCUMENT CASE.
Solid leather, stitched, special lock. 16 in., 18s. 6d.



Fisher's Last New Suit Case. New System.

LIGHTER AND STRONGER than Old System.
SPECIAL LOCKS.
Delivered Free within the U.K.
Special List of Suit Cases Free.

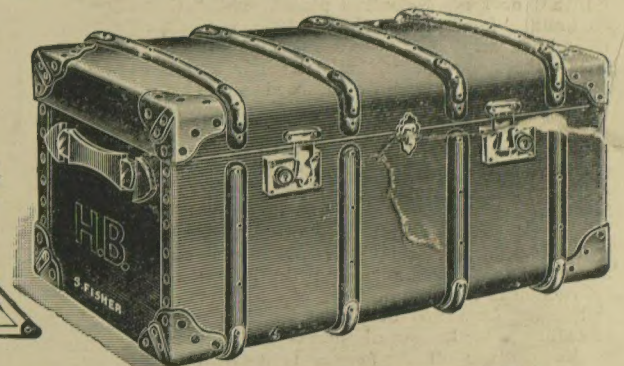
GENT'S EIFFEL. Cases made to customer's own fittings. Silver, £23. Estimates and designs free.



Gent's Case, 27 in., fitted silver mounts, ivory brushes, as shown. Price complete, £23.

FIBRE TRUNKS

Lightest, Strongest, Cheapest. Better than cane or wicker.
FIBRE, COVERED WILLESSEN CANVAS.
OBSERVE—Four Hickory bands, two double-action locks, turned-over edges, copper riveted, eight thick leather corners, tray.
36 in. 65/-
Lettered, packed, and delivered free within U.K. for 5s. extra.
CAUTION.
Look for the mark on every trunk.



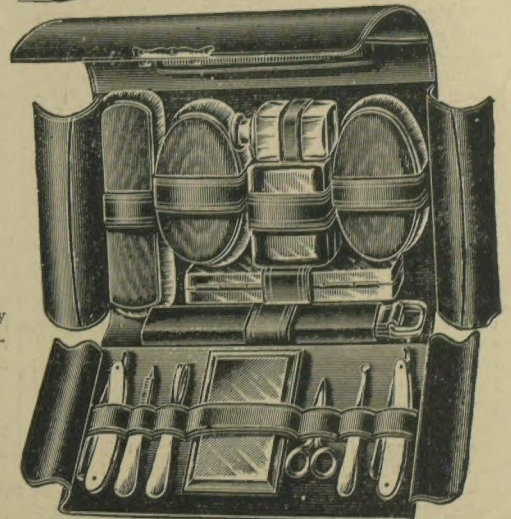
CAUTION.
See that Name and Address are on Goods. None genuine without.

THE ORIGINAL FIRM, Established 1838.

DRESSING CASE.

Real Pigskin, Ebony Brushes, and Nickel-Plated Fittings,

55/-



THE CORRESPONDENCE BAG

12-in. size free for 42s.
New design, compact, made to hold correspondence and every requisite for writing; very portable, expanding gussets; special lock.



A DOCTOR ON SHAMPOOING THE HEAD

HOW IT BENEFITS THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AS WELL AS THE HAIR.

A FREE TRIAL PACKET OF THE PROPER "CREMEX" SHAMPOO AND HOW TO USE IT IN CONNECTION WITH THE GIFT HARLENE TOILET OUTFIT,

Your hair won't get better, as, say, a cold does, of its own accord.

It needs immediate and skilful attention.

In other words, it requires "Harlene Hair-Drill."

In over a million homes now you will find men and women making "Harlene Hair-Drill" an important feature of the morning toilet, and thousands whose hair has been gradually growing thinner, or weaker, or more brittle, or losing colour, or suffering from any of the many disorders to which human hair is heir, are to-day returning thanks to the discoverer of "Harlene Hair-Drill" for the restoration of their hair to health and vigour and a beautiful appearance once more.

To-day Mr. Edwards, the famous royal hair specialist, to whose patience, experience, and ingenuity the world owes the discovery of this wonderful system of hair hygiene, is still patriotically distributing free trial packages of "Harlene" and the other accessories of "Hair-Drill" among the men and women of this country.

"English men and English women," says Mr. Edwards, "were centuries ago world-famous for the beauty and luxuriance of their hair, but they have fallen from their former high estate, and to-day it is the people of the Continent whose hair is the envy of the world. But," added Mr. Edwards, with a smile, "we are gradually changing all that. It has been the chief object of my busy life to educate and instruct the men and women of this country in the care and culture of their hair."

"In the first place, the hair must be literally 'drilled' every day, just as the raw recruit has to be drilled on the parade-ground before he can hope to develop into a full-blown Tommy Atkins."

"But in the case of 'Harlene Hair-Drill' only a few minutes are necessary each day if my instructions are conscientiously carried out. By means of the 'Harlene Hair-Drill' new hair will grow in a thick and vigorous growth upon all bald or sparsely-covered places, whilst that continual 'falling-out' of the hair will soon entirely cease."

"In the second place, both the hair and the scalp must be thoroughly cleansed and shampooed once a week with a shampoo-powder specially prepared for that purpose—one that contains no ingredients that will injure the stamina of the hair itself or injuriously affect the general health of the person who uses it. Such a preparation I have discovered in 'Cremex,' which is at once cleansing, refreshing, stimulating and invigorating to the scalp and the hair. This shampoo-powder is especially destructive to the accumulation of dust, dandruff and to the formation of 'scales,' and is especially suitable for the use of women and children."

The practice of "Harlene Hair-Drill," by which every form of hair disorder or hair disease is quickly overcome, and new and better hair quickly grown, is by no means a difficult or tedious operation, for it only need occupy two minutes a day, or fourteen minutes a week. The hair will become thicker, glossier, stronger every day, and you will see and feel the improvement almost from the first or second application. You will feel a new and refreshing sense of vitality in the tissues of the scalp and the roots of your hair. Dull hair will become glossy, bright and beautiful. Faded, grey hair will regain its natural colour. Thin hair will grow thick and luxuriant. Bald patches and places where the hair has become scanty will soon be covered with a growth of healthy hair at once soft, silky and strong. Scurf and dandruff will quickly disappear. In short, hair-health will take the place of hair-sickness, hair-plenty the place of hair-penury.

You can quickly and easily prove this for yourself free of charge by accepting this generous offer now made by the discoverer of "Harlene Hair-Drill."

MIRACLE-WORKING RECIPE.

Already Mr. Edwards has received hundreds upon hundreds of letters from ladies and gentlemen who have found in "Harlene Hair-Drill" the long-sought-for remedy for their hair-troubles.

A well-known doctor in India has sent to Mr. Edwards, the Royal Hair Specialist, of Messrs. Edwards' Harlene Co., 95 and 96, High Holborn, some most interesting and valuable notes on the value of shampooing the head.

As will be seen below the doctor points out that shampooing benefits not only the hair and the scalp itself, but the whole of the nervous system.

This is not, so surprising as it may seem at first, when one looks more closely into the matter. The head is the headquarters of the Nervous System. We all know how, when the head aches, the whole body suffers; on the other hand, when the head feels cool and comfortable, clear and bright, one's whole being feels right.

From the head-centres it receives a current of comfort and refreshment which spreads through the network of the nervous system to every part of the body, even to the furthest extremities of the limbs and to the most secluded organ hidden away in the deepest inmost recesses of the physical system.

Everyone, therefore, who wishes to be always at his or her very best should regard the weekly or bi-weekly shampoo as an essential practice never to be neglected.

You must get the "shampoo habit" if you want to improve both your mental powers and the appearance of your hair.

If you want to "look well," and if you want to "feel well," stick to the regular "Shampoo," and no more think of neglecting it than you would think of neglecting to take a bath.

As the medical writer above referred to says, the shampoo imparts a stimulus which extends to every organ and tissue. After the shampoo there ensues lessened nerve irritability, improved circulation, a sense of refreshment, and other delightful feelings strongly at variance with the

around the roots of the hair. This accumulation of "Dandruff" if not removed every week, or twice a week, tends to choke up the mouths both of the sweat-glands and of the tiny pockets or follicles in which each individual hair grows.

HOW SCURF DESTROYS THE HAIR.

This results in the scalp becoming covered with a layer composed of dandruff mingled with the natural oily lubricant of the hair and with perspiration products.

Sometimes an oily crust is formed which presses on the hair-roots, chokes the growing hair, strangles or rots the hair already grown, and in many cases sets up a tiresome and often almost maddening itching or irritation of the scalp.

All these conditions are, of course, bad for the hair.

Sometimes they merely result in the hair losing its colour and becoming prematurely grey.

At other times the hair becomes scanty in growth and dead-looking in appearance.

Finally, the hair falls out in quantities daily, and Baldness, either partial or complete, is the result.



Surely a most generous gift to the Public is that by Mr. Edwards, of Messrs. Edwards' Harlene Co., 95 and 96, High Holborn, W.C. The gift includes three different things:

1. A Packet of "Cremex" Shampoo Powder which needs to be used to cleanse the scalp and hair before the latter can be expected to benefit—as it always does benefit—under Mr. Edwards' system of "Hair-Drill";
2. Full directions for the latter are also sent; together with
3. A Bottle of "Harlene," which possesses the power to reawaken the hair roots to healthy activity.

All the foregoing will be sent, free of charge, to readers who write therefor to the address given in this article.

condition before treatment. In short, the patient feels better after a shampoo.

"The dilation of the cutaneous vessels of the scalp determines a more active blood supply to the part, and this in turn favourably influences nutrition, enabling the skin—and deeper tissues for that matter—to better perform their functions."

"A TOILET NECESSITY OF TO-DAY."

Besides being a Cure for Mental Nervousness the Shampoo is, of course, a toilet necessity for all who desire to promote the growth of their hair and to banish from the scalp those ill conditions which injure the hair and cause it either to lose its colour or to fall out.

For one thing the Shampoo prevents the formation of Scurf—one of the hair's deadliest enemies, and in 99 cases out of 100 the chief originator of hair-weakness.

Unless the scalp is frequently shampooed, Dandruff is certain to accumulate, and sooner or later this will destroy the appearance of the hair, either by depriving it of its colour, rendering it dull and dead-looking, or stifling its growth and causing it to fall out partially or altogether.

It is this way:—

The outer surface of the skin of the body is always "throwing off" the minute white scales of which it is composed, and replacing them with new cell-material.

As far as the greater part of your body is concerned, you do not notice this very much, as these dead scales are rubbed off by the clothing or removed when you perform your ablutions.

But with the scalp the presence of the hair interferes with this daily removal. Consequently, the skin-scales are retained in great numbers

It must be free from those dangerous and flammable qualities, the presence of which some Shampoo preparations has done so much to warn men and women in this country of folly of allowing their hair to be indiscriminately drenched or "dry shampooed" with anything the shampooer chooses to put upon it.

That is one of the reasons why the famous "Cremex" Shampoo Powder—you can try free of charge if you will write for it to address given below—invented by Mr. Edwards of "Harlene Hair-Drill" fame, is so popular with both men and women.

Because, besides containing no dangerous even questionable substance, "Cremex" has been specially prepared for personal use at home.

You can use it yourself—you can shampoo your own hair—and consequently you know precisely what you are putting on your hair.

See what this Doctor (above quoted) says about

1. The method, and
2. The choice

of a shampoo.

"A Shampoo," he says, "must be thorough. A simple 'washing' of the hair is not a shampoo. The hair must be washed, but at the same time it must be squeezed, kneaded, and brushed. At the same time, with the fingers and a proper brush, or brushes, the scales must be skillfully manipulated, until a delightful glow is imparted to the surface and the pulse responds."

So much for the "method" of a shampoo. Now for the choice of a medium.

"I would eschew and condemn," he says, "soaps and soapy preparations. I would avoid against the use of grease and harmful preparations."

"I have had an opportunity of investigating many, if not most, preparations used for shampoo, and my preference is for the 'Cremex' Powder (sometimes spoken of as the 'Harlene Shampoo Powder'), as it is best used in treatment in connection with the use of a preparation which is extensively popular, has the distinctive name of 'Harlene.'"

"Therefore I would specify 'Cremex' Powder."

"It is English made!"

"Its popularity is such that in England beautiful hair is synonymous with 'Cremex.' Scientific in composition and compounding, it is an action all its own in establishing a dilatation of the cutaneous vessels of the scalp. This in turn favours influences nutrition, enabling the hair and the tissues to perform their functions better."

A HANDSOME FREE GIFT FOR THE ASKING

Many readers of this journal would no doubt like to make a trial of this delightful Shampoo for themselves.

They will be pleased to learn that by a special arrangement this can now be done.

Mr. Edwards, the great authority on the hair, has offered to send, free of charge, a packet containing:—

1. One Packet of "Cremex" Shampoo Powder
2. One Bottle of "Harlene-for-the-Hair,"
3. One Book on Hair-Culture, with full instructions for practising "Harlene Hair-Drill" to everyone who posts him the coupon below.

Just enclose the postage of the parcel to the address (this will be 3d.), and the whole of it is yours free of cost.

You will thus be able to practise "Harlene Hair-Drill" at home, and shampoo your hair at home also.

This latter is a great point. It is much better to shampoo your hair at home than to have done at a shop; in the latter case you are liable to catch cold through having to return home before your hair is thoroughly dried.

But, by the discovery of "Cremex," everyone can now simply, easily, and pleasantly shampoo their own hair once or twice a week, and in the convenience and comfort of their own home. Children's hair should be shampooed once twice every week with "Cremex." This ensures the possession of beautiful healthy hair of hair, free from any weakness or complaint. "Cremex" is as necessary for children as it is for adults.

Write, then, for the free parcel of 11 Cultural Instructions and Materials.

It is yours for the asking.

Fill up the following coupon, cut it out, enclose 3d. in stamps to cover the return postage of the package, and post it to the address given.

You will then be sent at once, free of charge, the complete "Harlene Hair-Drill Outfit" containing everything you require—i.e.:—

- One Packet of "Cremex" Shampoo Powder
- One Bottle of "Harlene-for-the-Hair,"
- One Copy of the "Hair-Drill" Book—

for growing beautiful hair, for preserving colour and appearance for the rest of your life and for keeping your scalp always fresh, clean and healthily free from Scurf and Irritation. Further supplies of "Harlene" and "Cremex" may be obtained from Chemists and Stores over the world, or sent direct on receipt of postal order. "Harlene," in 1s., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d. bottles; "Cremex," in boxes of 6 for 1

FREE TRIAL COUPON.

To the EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95-96, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Dear Sirs,—Please send to the following address a Free Packet of "Cremex" Shampoo Powder, together with a sample supply of "Harlene for the Hair" and a copy of the "Hair-Drill" Handbook on Hair Culture.

I enclose 3d. in stamps to pay the postage of packet to any part of the world.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

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